# RECORDER. BOSTON

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER-OFFICE No. 4, CONGRESS-SQUARE, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 1 .- VOL. VIII.

sally engaged in

124; license re-

mind &c. notice

Desident of 47;

cal Library of 60

tice of 185, 204

of 93, 122, 137,

d with 194 of 73 gutless 189

informed, that the

be given in Eng-cography, Use of Languages, Geo-

Languages, Geo-Natural Philoso-toric, Logic, Ele-and, as occasion neually taught in t three branches

week. Admis-

attending, should beard in respecta-oper week. Pro-

E. S. at \$1 00 per

RCE, Preceptor.

of the Mrn-

npany, in Boston, situl stock is Three

Il paid in, and in-

they continue to

expressed in their thirty thousand

made verbally, rm is necessary to should give such a

ry to enable the

ation of the risk.
generally affect
of the building;
the materials of

a the materian uses are composed; is composed; low with other build-uildings are in the the rick, and what ladders and water

with the premi-

is wanted on cach

on a building, or

I value of the de-hey prefer, how an the full value.

shall be reas

ANCE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.

\$3,00 a year, payable in 6 months, To Agents, every or \$2,50 a year, if paid in advance. 11th copy gratis. Terms,

Foreign Missionary Intelligence. MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

From the United Brethren's Mis. Intelligencer.

Ider from the Greenland Missionary, John G. Goncke, to Brother Benjamin Mortimer, at New-York, received July 1st, 1822.

LICHTENFELS, (Greenland,) June 3, 1821. Dear Brother Mortimer, - I now have the saifaction to fulfil my promise, in sending you a letfrom our native assistant Timothy. I have osely altered nothing in my translation, but rendered every sentence literally, in order you and your friends hear a Greenlander You will perceive, that a Greenlander is ta proficient in letter writing, but still is able express the feelings of his heart by the aid of ea, though with great simplicity. This Tiby is one of our most useful and active assisand is sincerely devoted to his Saviour.

Our North-American friends have on this ocin gained the affection of our Greenlanders, in same degree which those in England, Scotad and Germany before enjoyed. This will or from the inclosed letter; for, although I ded him to address you personally, the dear an in the very beginning, speaks to all the benefors of Greenlanders collectively. You will now how to make allowances for this inadverten-The Saviour's words are applicable to our othy: "Out of the abundance of the heart the

blist from a Greenland brother, expressing his countrymen's thanks, for the presents received from various friends in the United States.

Dearly beloved! All ye that dwell beyond the Great Ocean !- I have been rejuiced and astouished, to learn by accounts from you, that you have been growing exceedingly in the grace of ou Lord Jesus Christ, for some years past, and hat you take so active a part in the conversion of the heathen. For this, I give thanks to our Sarour from the bottom of my heart. It is very pleasing indeed, to know that there are so many indistant lands, who love the Saviour, and desire plive unto Him. Amongst us in this place, the grace of Jesus likewise abounds, particularly on mn occasions, when He causes us to feel His omfortable presence in an indescribable manner. What are our feelings, and how are our hearts filled with a sense of His goodness towards us, when we view him in Spirit, lying in a manger, being made flesh for such poor, wreiched creatures as we are; and when we consider, that He, who is the Creator of all things, humbled himself thus, and became poorer than the poorest of men, being born in a stable; His love and mercy towards us ners is inexpressible.

" For this great benefit, all true brethren and lers in this congregation thank Him most hearuly; and although our thanks are very imperfect, the Saviour accepts them graciously; and this we know, because He fills our hearts with his grace and peace. We experience this, in a special manner, on early prayer-day, when we are ered together in his presence, and devote ourselves unto Him anew, as a reward for the travail of His soul. But lately, when the days of his passion had returned, He powerfully moved and samed our hearts, and drew us unto himself; & re shed many tears of gratitude at his pierced feet, for His sufferings and death on the Cross, to save usin'il creatures. I am likewise favored to de-chre his sufferings and death, in my place to my fellow-men: being appointed, vile and unworthy oassist my dear teachers. We can ne terthank our Saviour sufficiently for having sent teachers, who instruct us in the way of salvasupplying our souls with the bread of life, by the aching the word of His patience, and of all His precious and powerful doctrines. They also, out of relieve our great poverty in external matters. "I am now getting old; and as my dear Saviour hids me live long, I serve Him with pleasure in the congregation. I was not born in the congregation, but was baptized when a youth. The first the I went to Church, my mother led me by my land; the assembly fell prostrate, which astonshed me, as I did not know the meaning; but I kit happy, and could not forget it for a long time. lasterwards learnt that it was on a particular occasion, (the 13th of November\*) when the sisters met for prayer. In the sequel, as I grew up in the congregation, I was fully instructed in the the congregation, I was tully instruction of sill of God our Saviour, and in the discipline of the church; all which gave me great pleasure, as I followed the instructions received, and prayed the ariour to give me an obedient heart. His love poor sinners, and His agony in the garden of semane, where His sweat was as great drops od, penetrated my soul; and this continues my consolation and joy, as my Jesus eby redeemed me from sin. and purchased for everlasting happiness. This, too, is the favo-meditation of all my brethren and sisters: to our Saviour in Spirit, covered with blood wounds, whereby our spark of love to him is ased, our hearts are warmed with gratitude,

express what our hearts feel. My dear Brother Benjamin Mortimer! To a, and to all in America, who remember us poor landers so affectionately, and have sent us ats, to be distributed among us by our dear ers, whenever we are in want of necessaries, al we render our warmest thanks; our best attend you all, whether members of our th or otherwise; we all think of you, and for you unto the Lord, to protect you from , when travelling by sea or land, and to ou with his presence, wheresoever ye be .e prayers we all join as one man.

our eyes made to weep for joy, that we have

wing a Saviour of sinners; yea, it is impossi-

igh still in this world of troubles, we live ably and happily, believing in the Lord Jesus , as ilis people. If we can but contemplate rionr's sufferings and death, and feel His us peace in our hearts, we are well provided But, I must say with regret, that some of the people in this congregation frequently us by their disobedience to the Saviour's pts. We pray for them without ceasing, and t them to his mercy and compassion. Howthe greatest part of our youth give us cause oice, as they live unto Jesus. Of this num-several were admitted to the Holy Commulast winter. Ah! that sacred ordinance is ecious to us. On these occasions, the Safeeds us with His body and His blood; He thens our faith; He nourishes and heals our and sin-sick souls, and gives us an assurof His favour and our eternal salvation. As as we partake thereof, our love to Him is sed, and the contemplation of His blooding and death fills our bearts with indescrib

My dear Benjamin Mortimer, I wish you might

able to read my bad writing; I have never morial day of the United Brethren's Church.

learnt to write properly. Yesterday, a number of and continually to repeat to them the saving doc- tain Martin has convinced them all of the contra- of her general character as a real Christian, beus brethren took a meal together; and when I trines He has taught us, and commanded us to ry. Both he and the other officers conducted lieving in Jesus, and always placing her whole told them, that I was writing to you, they all exclaimed, " Salute him from me, from all of us; and tell our friends in America, that we thank them for their presents, which we received with great joy; that we love them tenderly, will often remember them, and pray for them to the Saviour. My dear brother Benjamin Mortimer, I salute you, and all our dear Brethren, Sisters and Friends in America, in the fellowship of our Lord Jesus Christ. "In the month of May 20 days, 1821.

"TIMOTHY, at Lichtenfels."

SOUTH AFRICA. Extract of a Letter from Brother John Henry Schmitt, dated Enon, on the Write Revier,

June 29, 1921. "We have had many days of blessing, through the mercy and enlivening presence of our God and Saviour, at Christmas, New-Year, Epiphany, on the 12th of March, and Easter, for the building up of this little congregation in the faith. The dedication of our temporary place of worship was distinguished by a very particular spirit of joy and thanksgiving for the mercies of God shown unto us. At eight in the forenoon, we and our whole little flock met in the place, hitherto appropriated for the performance of divine worship, when Brother Hoffman, in a short address, called on us to remember what great things the Lord had done for us, during the short period of our settling in this valley, by the preaching of the cross; concluding with prayer & thanksgiving for the blessings which had attended our assembling here in His name. The congregation then walked in procession to the new building, where, after singing that hymn: " Now let us praise the Lord," &c. we knelt down, and I offered up a prayer, dedicating this house to his service, and intreating His blessing on our meeting together in this place, on the schools, &c.

adults received holy baptism, and in the evening Brother Lemmerz delivered a discourse to the whole congregation. Thus this day was spent in grateful remembrance of the mercy of our God and Saviour, our hearts were enlivened and refreshed by His presence, and we devoted ourselves anew to his service, trusting to His enabling grace & strength for our future labours in His vineyard. "Besides the nine above-mentioned persons, 8 adults and eleven children have been baptized since the beginning of the year, and eleven admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Well may we say that the Lord is fulfilling the gracious

promise given, Jeremiah xxxiii. 12, which, as you

know, proved so great an encouragement to us,

At ten, Brother Hornig addressed the children, all

being present; at three in the afternoon, nine

when we first chose this wild place for the formation of a third settlement, in 1816. That word we shall never forget. " At present we are still basily employed in the finishing of the two rooms adjoining the church, which will be tolerably well done, in the humble African style. Yet some of us must make shift, till a proper mission-house can be built, and then we mean to add one of these rooms and the passage to the church, as probably the increase of our

"Thave now, my dear Brother, given you an account of our congregation and settlement, and of the effects of the grace of God prevailing among us; and were I to add much more on this subject, it would yet be too little to His praise. This account is as true as it is encouraging: but as you have spent nearly a year among the heathen at the Cape, I need not inform you that those, who have so lately escaped from the snares of Satan, are yet poor, weak creatures. I have had many serving, that the devil, who he fears, that the formation of such a city of the Lord will eventually prove the ruin of his kingdom, places himself in the way, and creates darkness wheresoever he can; and did not our allpowerful Saviour himself thrust him out, he would on darken all our path, and prevent our proceed-

ing. Whoever goes as a Missionary among the heathen, without carrying with him the banner of the cross, may seem to do very well. It is easily understood that they who love darkness rather than light, love such as do not disturb them: but whoever would go into Satan's quarters, and rescue some of his unlawful prey, or even labour to verthrow his strong holds, must know on what oundation he stands, and that he has the strong and Mighty One at his right hand. The enemy has no objections to setting up a nominal christianity, if only those who adhere to it do not learn to know the Saviour as their Saviour.

GREENLAND-THE VETERAN MISSIGNARY. Extract of a letter from Brother JACOB BECK, (fifty one years employed in the Mission.)

LICHTENAU, June 2, 1821. My Dean Brothen, -"On this day, when, eighty-three years ago, the first fruits of the Green-land nation, Samuel Kayarnak, was pierced to the heart by the word of the cross and the history of our Saviour's sufferings in the garden of Geth semane, (a day ever to be remembered by us,) I take up my pen to answer your kind letter of the 18th of February, for which I return you my best thanks. The 29th of May was indeed a day of rejoicing, on which we received our letters from Europe, and were anew convinced of the near interest our dear brethren and sisters and friends in all parts of the world, feel in the welfare both of ourselves, and of the mission in Greenland, which we have the favour to serve. Every thing we stand in need of, for our support, has again been liberally supplied. We beg, therefore, to present to all our kind benefactors every where, our most cordial thanks, and pray our Lord and Savious that He may be their eternal reward, and give unto them all they want for the well being of both soul and body.

"The kindness shown to us and our Greenland ers by your dear countrymen, demands our warm est gratitude, and encourages us to communicate to them freely whatever concerns us, knowing that they take so near a share in our weal and woe. But we have not much to report that is new, as the history of every year, is much like that of the former. However, as you wish it, I will mention a few occurrences which may not be uninteresting. But you had better come hither yourself, and you then might find much that would be new to you. Our climate is indeed not very alluring, but the cold is not so intolerable as yo might imagine. We have yet, in the neighbor hood of Lichtenau, a sufficient quantity of wood and bushes for fuel, to defend ourselves against it by making our room warm. That we cannot well rear vegetables in our garden, is not so much to be ascribed to the climate, as to the long last-ing frost in the ground. But if you came to us, you would not mind these trifles, and feel great affection for the Greenlanders. Our Saviour has shed His blood for this nation also; and though they are full of infirmity, and mean in appearance. He will rejoice over them as part of the reward promised unto Him for the travail of his soul, if they hear and believe the gospel. We also re-joice over them, and will not grow weary, by our Lord's grace, to preach the word of atonement,

"As far as I remember, I mentioned in my last

letter, that we might hope for an increase in our congregation.

"The Danes, in 1797, established a new factory about thirty-five English miles south of us, near the island of Cape Farewell, and appointed a Catechist of the Greenland sation to take charge of the congregation, as a braich of the mission. The Missionary goes thither twice a year to administer baptism to the cauchumens, &c. Between that place and Lichte au there were, and still are, some heathen families settled, who al-ways preferred coming to us if they wanted any ways preferred coming to us, it mey wanted any thing. We visited them, wien we went to see our own people in the out-blaces in their neighbourhood, and preached the gospel to them, but for many years without effet. But now it has pleased the Lord, by His Sprit, to awaken their souls, and both during the last winter and this autumn, about fifty, old and young, came to us, who seem to be in very good earnest to be converted. Some were added to the candidates for baptism, and some (with a few who had lived here some time) were baptized. Thirteen adults from among the heathen, have thus been added, by holy baptism, to the Christian church. There are likewise several heathen families living in the islands belonging to this district. These have declared their intention to come to us, and to believe in the gospel and be converted to Jesus. Our Greenland assistants frequently visited them during the winter, and were received with great joy.

"We will wait & see what the Lord will do for the South Greenlanders. They are much attached to their own country, and think, that there is not a better and more beautiful in the world. But perhaps the time will soon arrive, when, as formerly, one will excite the otler to come and believe the gospel for their salvation.

"The number of Greenlanders now belonging to this settlement is not far short of 600. May our Saviour grant us grace, power and unction, to preach the word of His atomement, and open ears and hearts to receive it. The young people have been much enlivened by the use of the new hymnbook. Those who cannot read hear the verses with attention, and learn them by heart. Our singing has thus become nore lively.
"We live here in peace, and know nothing of

the noises and disturbance; that take place in other parts of the world, especially as we get no German newspapers. But by the magazines printed at Basle, we have been made acquainted with much interesting matter, and ire astonished at the Missionary exertions made in England. We trust, that in all places to which the gospel is sent it will approve itself as the jower of God in the hearts of the heathen. I think I may yet return to Europe, but am not prepared for it this year .-May the Lord, my Savioui, support me by His grace, and strengthen me anidst all my weakness and unworthiness. I salute yot and all friends, and commend myself, my fellew-labourers, and our dear congregation at Lichtenau, to the loving remembrance and prayers of you all, as your at-JACOB BECK. fectionate brother.

LABRAJOR.

From OKKAK, Agust 8, 1821. "The blessing of the Lod has rested upon the preaching of the gospel d a crucified Saviour, which, by the grace and pover of the Holy Spirit, always approves itself the power of God unto salration to all that believe; if which many encouraging instances might be uoted. The celebration of the festivals of the Cristian Church and of much blessing, and the prience of our Saviour, who fulfilled to us his graious promise, that in every place He would be tith His people, when net in His name. The iministration of Holy Baptism was more especialy distinguished by a deep impression made upor the whole congrega-Thirteen adults hav thus been added the Christian Church; tenwere admitted among the candidates; twelve to be Lord's Supper, and ight among the candilate for that ordinance; eight children have been born, seven of whom were baptized; four departed this life in the faith of Christ; five persons have removed to us from among the heathen; ine loung woman returned to her heathenish conminios.

"It is our most earlest rish and prayer, that onr dear Esquimaux fick pay grow and increase more and more in the live and knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. We pray daily to Him, as the good Shephed d His sheep, that He would lead them in the way of salvation, and not suffer them to go astra; and we commend them n this view to your prayers and intercession.

"We kept school wih the children in two divisions. The schools were diligently attended, and most of the children stowed an eager desire to learn to read. Many of heir parents expressed their thankfulness for their instruction, which for merly appeared to ther menlightened minds

matter of ne importance. "We request you to pesent to the venerable British and Foreign Bible Society our most cordial thanks, for the valuable present of Esquimaux New Testaments, sent to us by the ship. They are a treasure of immens, worth. To you also dear Brethren, and to all lose generous benefac tors, who take so kind there in the promulcashown such kindness to employed in that important work, assisting for to provide for all our wants, as you have agal done this year, we beg to express our most uleigned gratitude. We pray the Lord to rewardnem with rich blessings. May He fill your and the hearts with joy, comfort and peace."

G. FREDERICK KNAM, GEO. KMOCH, JACOB NISSEN SAMUEL STURMAN,

FRED, JENSEN MULLIA, JONA. MENTEEL " P. S. August 17, 121 The present Governor of Newfoundlaud, or Charles Hamilton, has this year dispatched a see of war, the Clinker, Captain William Marte, o explore the coast of Captain William Marte, o explore the coast of Labrador, and with an express direction to visit the three settlements of he Brothren, to inquire after the welfare of the Misionaries, and to render them any service, if needed. This officer deserves our best thanks and higher commendation. Conceiving, that if we had not yet received any account of our own vessel, to might be alarmed at the sight of a ship of warne sent an Esquimaux to us from the entrance of the bay, with a letter, giving us notice of his afival at our island, and that it was the express oder of His Excellence. that it was the express older of His Excellency the Governor, that if we sood in need of any as-sistance, it should be alreded. We thought it our duty to welcome him a the best manner we could, hoping that the lost would also cause this could, hoping that the lost would also cause this unforeseen circumstance to tend to the benefit of His cause in this county. One advantage has been attained by it, that wicked lie, purposely spread among the Esquinaux, by designing persons in the south, that the English would send a ship of war to destroy the Missionaries and the Christian Esquimaux here is at once contradicted. The humane, kind, an gaterous conduct of Cap-

trines He has taught us, and commanded us to ry. Both he and the other officers conducted themselves towards us and our people as true

From NAIN, August 24, 1821.

"To the praise of the glory of His grace, we may declare with truth, that the gospel has not been proclaimed by us in this place in vain. We have again seen many encouraging proofs, that the Spirit of God guided both the whole congregation and the individuals, into a more thorough knowledge of its blessed truths, for their own advancement in true piety, and in the love of their Saviour. Thus we hope, that even the dry bones will be animated, and through the vivifying power of Jesus, more of the divine life be made manifest mong all classes of men in these distant regions, that they may become obedient to the gospel. Those who have believed, and seek and find grace and pardon in the blood of Jesus, now rejoice in God their Saviour; and we have been greatly encouraged and edified by the earnestness which many of our dear people, and especially the young among them, have shown, in seeking to make their calling and election sure, through grace. We entreat you, dear Brethren, to help us to pray, that the Lord may continue to bless our weak endeavors, and that the Holy Spirit may glorify Jesus Christ in the hearts of our people, and of all our hearers, as the only and all-sufficient Saviour!

"The meetings and schools have been diligently attended. The word of God becomes more weet, and more indispensable to them; and they frequently come to inquire the particular meaning of such portions of scripture as they have not immediately understood.

"Our fellow-labourer in this Mission, Brother Traugott Martin, after long and faithful services,

has been called to eternal rest/ "Since the return of the ship lastiyear, five a-

dults and six children have been baptized; four new members received into the congregation; three admitted candidates for baptism, and six made partakers of the Lord's supper. The congregation consists of 172 persons.

"The fifty years jubilee of the Mission in Labrador, was celebrated on the 9th of August, with the Lord's rich blessing upon us and our dear Esquimaux. In all the services of the day, a spirit of joy and thanksgiving prevailed throughout the whole congregations. The baptism of two adults tended such to solemnize this festival. We praised Him with heart and voice, for all the wonders He has wrought in behalf of the Mission in Labrador, during half a century, in which He has led, preserved and blessed us abundantly. His mighty arm has protected us in many dangers, and the preaching of His cross has been attended with power, and the demonstration of His Spirit in many heathen hearts. Many souls have been thereby brought in, as a reward for the travail of His soul. An account of the beginning of the Mission in La-brador, translated into the Esquimaux language, was communicated to the congregation, and heard with great attention and surprise. They were astonished at what had been done for so many years, for their benefit. To Him alone, who lives and reigns for ever, belongs all the praise, and all the glory, from the and engels, to all efernity. Amen

BENJAMIN KOHLMEISTER, J. KORNER, ADAM KUNATH, GEO. SCHMIDTMAN, J. LUNDBERG, J. CHR. BECK. CHRIST. BENEDICT HENN.

From HOPEDALE, September 4, 1821.

We most sincerely agree with you, that it is indeed a miracle wrought by the kind providence of God, that the ship annually sent to Labrador, has sailed to and fro in safety, for fifty-one years, tho exposed to so many dangers, in storms and ice, amidst rocks above and under the surface of the water, with which this coast abounds, and in freadful fogs. His hand has often mightily protected her against the raging of the sea, and when threatened with sudden destruction by the floating ice. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.
"If we take a retrospective view of the effects

of the preaching of the Cross in this place, during

the year past, and consider what the Lord has done for our dear Esquimaux flock, we may well exclaim: "What shall we render unto the Lord for all His benefits! We are not worthy of the least of all His mercies, and of all his truth!"-Many are, indeed, our infirmities and imperfections, but He has nevertheless glorified His name among us, and caused His grace to be made manifest in the hearts of our people. Blessed be His name, that we may declare with truth, that here also He has a flock of sheep whom he knows by name, who hear and know His voice, and follow him in the path of life. The poor and needy, in this region of the earth also, are the objects of His care. His ways are inscrutable, and His dealings with souls, past finding out. The beginning of His Spirit's work in the hearts of the heathen is often ot observed by us, but it appears in due time:-We have seen many proofs, that the seed of his word is not sown in vain. In our communicants we perceive with thankfulness, that they are more and more grounded and built up in Him, and cleave to him with their whole heart. Others, who, having strayed into by-paths, return with repentance, He brings back to His fold; and havng gained a clearer view of the depravity of the human heart, they learn to know more of the need they have of a Saviour. Among our youth we see many plants of the Lord's own planting, though we always rejoice over them with trembling, knowing how much they are exposed to seduction On the great festivals of the Christian church, we have been peculiarly refreshed by the presence of the Lord with use The 25th of March was a day of distinguished blessing to all of us. Five adults were baptized, during a most powerful perception of the presence of our Saviour, who made it unto us a feast of rejoicing. Two persons became partakers of the Holy Communion, four were received among the candidates for baptism, and one youth became a member of the congregation.— Four excluded, were re-admitted. Seven children have been born and baptized, five persons departed this life. The number of our congregation is 73 baptized adults, 51 of them being communicants; 60 baptized children, nine candidates and nine unbaptized. In all 151 souls.

"In the course of the summer we lost a very worthy communicant, *Timothy*, father of four small children, by a disorder peculiar to this country, which generally terminates life in four and twenty hours. His end was truly editying. Hav-ing, with perfect resignation to the will of the Lord, settled every thing relative to his family concerns, he expressed his ardent desire soon to depart and be with Christ, by whom, notwith standing his unworthiness, he hoped to be received ad in mercy, and admitted to eternal bliss, through ed in mercy, and admitted to eternal offs, through His merits and atoning death. We also lost a communicant Sister, Joanna, a person of much worth, by the ice breaking under her and her daughter. She exerted herself to save the latter, which she accomplished, but her strength failing to save herself she was drowned. We were comforted as to the state of her soul, both on account

lieving in Jesus, and always placing her whole trust in Him, and because, when she was in the act of sinking, she commended her departing spirit to His mercy, and thus closed her mortal life in

peace. "We have all experienced the help and comfort of the Lord under all circumstances. He has preserved us in brotherly love, and enabled us to do our work in unity of spirit. We desire with all our heart and strength to serve Him, and to preach the word of His cross, in dependance upon His blessing, with unwearied faithfulness. Surely we bave the greatest encouragement, by the consideration of what He has effected by it during these fifty years of the existence of the Mission in this country, where formerly darkness and death reign-Truly it might be said of the Esquimaux nation, that they sat in the shadow of death, under the cruel bondage of Satan, but God our Saviour has wrought deliverence, and brought many of them into the glorious liberty of the children of God. Many are already among the saints in blies praising him with eternal songs for their redemption by His blood." (Signed)

JOHN SAMUEL MEISNER, ADAM HALTER,

JOHN PETER STOCK, LEWIS MORHARDT.

INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from Charles R. Hicks, a Cherekce Chief, to Jacob, a native assistant Missionary to the Moravian Mission at New Fairfield, U. Canada.

"GRANDFATHER !- Your salutations, which you have sent to the believers of the Cherokee nation, have been duly received in October, 1819. It gladdened our hearts, when your words reached our ears, from which we learned, that you have not forgotten your grand children, the Cherokees, but are still mindful of them. They are now of one mind with you, as they have received the gospel of Jesus Christ, and are exceedingly thankful to the Saviour for the instruction, which is bestowed on their children, and for that, which they themselves enjoy, as touching the way we must go, and how we shall follow and obey Him, in or-der to gain the salvation of our immortal souls.

"GRANDFATHER !- We heartily agree with you in this point, that we will look upon all those who believe in the doctrine of the Saviour's passion and death, as our brethren; since they are One in Him, and we should all love one another; in as much as He has loved us, when he suffered for our sake, and in our stead, that we through His merits, might become the children of Gon, and once be assembled together before his throne, as his redeemed people, though at present we are as yet far distant from each other.

"Our Grandfather knows, that we are but habes in comprehending the gospel of God, which has been preached amongst us for a few years only; and how some of us have begun to believe, that the Saviour has purchased us with his blood, to the end that all those who believe in him, may

"Now, having been convinced, that we of ourselves are utterly unable to merit the favour of God, we have obtained it by faith, through grace; and it is our desire to abide in him, as the chidren of God. And we are persuaded, that thus we shall grow in grace, become more firmly established, and thro' the influence of his Holy Spirit, proceed from strength to strength; so that the blessed fruits of the gospel of God may daily appear more visibly in us. The admonition given us by our Grandfather, to abide faithful to the Saviour, we take sincerely to heart, and we are confident, that the Lord will enable us to cleave to him immovably, and to walk worthily of His gospel; the blesconsequences whe youth and children, and in all places, wherein we

"We rejoice exceedingly, to find, that you still retain the appellation of Grandchildren, as it was formerly customary among our forefathers in was formerly customary among our foreignners in their treaties; but the name of that relationship, which applies to Christians, is far preferable to all earthly appellations and titles, which have been handed down to us by our forefathers; for through the sufferings and death of the Son of God, we are all united as brethren and sisters. O might we therefore abide in Him with unshaken confidence, as children; that we may not be ashamed before Him at his coming.

"We extended to Brother and Sister Schimdt the hand of fellowship, bidding hem welcome to our country. They came a far away to serve us; and we flatter ourselves, that this Teacher will prove as useful to our nation as he has been to you

"With real affection we now take leave of you CHARLES REN. HICKS.

> RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES. Conscientiousness Rewarded.

A pious day-laborer, while clearing away the rubbish in a yard, found a roll containing fifty ducats, which had been hidden there during the war, and forgotten. His conscience at once told him, to take it to the gentleman, in whose service he was engaged. But it immediately occurred to Who knows whether the money belongs to him? and no body saw me find it." He accordingly kept it, yet without making any use of it. But every successive day augmented his anxiety, and after the lapse of several weeks, he acted up to his better conviction, and delivered the money. He received, indeed, but a trifling reward in return; but his conscience now felt pacified; and that peace again took possession of his heart, which is of greater value than all earthly treasures. It is true, he would have acted a still wiser part, if he had returned the prize to the gentleman immediately on finding it. Yet the latter suctained no loss by the delay, and the finder himself gained an important acquisition,—an occasion to put him-self to the blush, whenever he would value him-

celf on his honesty.

A young woman in Livonia was compelled by her superiors, according to the slavish custom esta-blished in that country, to tend the cattle on their manor. She could on no account reconcile herself to this mode of living, because she thus forfeited all the blessings of christian fellowship, to which she had been formerly accustomed, and could not hope to be dismissed before the expiration of ten years. She therefore resolved-altho inconsiderately—to elope from the service, and re-turn to the abode of her parents. Her mother, having understood what was her object, replied : "My child; that will never do; we must be obedient subjects, and thereby prove to our superiors, that we are children of God." She then brought her daughter back to the manor, and related the whole affair to her master and mistress. The latter were so much pleased with this frank exposition, and with the sentiments manifested on the eccasion, that they not only forgave the daughter for her elopement, but also exonerated her at once from all further services. (This happened in 1762.)

[U. B. Mis. Int.

A State Moral Indicaty has been formed in New-York, with Aux Surjey in different towards of the

Mission-House, Feb. 7, 1822. HONOURED PATHERS AND BRETHREN,

The state of things at this mission is upon the whole, encouraging; we have, indeed, enough to try our faith and patience, but thanks be to Him who has promised to he with us to the end, we have more than enough to keep 'us from despair. Jehovah, we trust, has not left himself without witnesses among the infatuated heathens, even in this part of the pagan world. Your hearts will rejoice to hear that the first fruits of the Bellary mission, have at length appeared. Adored be the divine faithfulness, the labourers have not toiled in vain; God has, we trust, heard your prayers, and theirs, in behalf of the mission at this place. Two persons, formerly pagans, have recently been baptized and admitted members of the Christian church. The individuals alluded to are a poor man and his daughter; they have been for a considerable time under religious instruction, very constant and devout in their attendance on the preaching of the word; and their views of divine truth correct and scriptural. Brother Hands has had them much under his notice and care during the past year; and believing them to be redeemed from the degrading service of idolatry, by the precious blood of Christ, they were on the evening of the 14th of November 1820, publicly baptized in the name of the Father. Son, and Holy Ghost. The interesting ordinance was administered on the evening of the weekly lecture. Brother Chambers had preached to the people, and at the close, the two candidates, who had been accustomed to bow to the senseless idols, that are no gods, came forward, and in the presence of the congregation, knelt down, we trust, in humble adoration before the true and living God, while Brother Hands administered to them the solemn rite of baptism. It was an impressive scene, many appeared deeply affected and some wept. Our souls rejoiced, and felt constrained to look forward for the complete accomplishment of divine prophecy in this truly benighted and awfully degraded part of the world. Oh, that these first fruits, for which the Missionaries of the Lord Jesus here, have watched and prayed, and toiled, may prove the earnest of a more glorious display of Almighty power among the wretched Hindoos, as trophies of the Saviour's grace!

Goorapah, which is the name of the elder of these converts, is a venerable looking old man, apparently near seventy years of age. Nagama, his daughter, who is the other convert, is a young woman, apparently about three or four and twen ty; she formerly lived in very iniquitous practices, but understanding that these things, if persisted in, would be ruinous to her soul, and that they were inconsistent with a profession of the holy religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, she has for a considerable time relinquished them, and is now blameless and consistent in her deportment and conduct. She is a woman whose mind appears to rise above mediocrity; and considering the few advantages she possesses for spiritual improvement, together with the long neglect of mental culture, she has certainly made rapid advances in divine knowledge. Her self-abasement and knowledge of her own heart, appears to be by no means in considerable. This she discovered in a remarkable degree, in a recent conversation with brother Reeve. They have already undergone much persecution. Oh, that God may establish them, render them very useful, and make them faithful unto

death, that finally they may receive a crown of life

By a recent communication from Brother Tay-

lor, we have an account of an interesting circumstance at Belgaum, which shows the importance of religious instruction in our native schools. A boy instructed in one of them at Belgaum, in con sequence of learning the principles of Christianity as taught in the school, became convinced of the folly and absurdity of idolatry, he therefore re-fused to reverence the household gods of his parents, and remonstrated with them on the impropriety of the worship which they paid them; this enraged his parents exceedingly, and they threatened, that if he persisted in these things, he should be turned out of the house; this did not at all intimidate him, and the threat was accordingly put into execution; in consequence of which the poor boy took refuge in the school, and remained there considerable time without food. The schoolmaster, however, interceded with his parents, and he was at length permitted to return home; his parents saying, that if he really thought it right to persevere in those views, they would not oppose, only requesting that he would not speak disrespectfully of their household gods. Surely this would appear like the strong holds of Satan giving way. Ob, that the Lord may deepen and strengther these convictions in the mind of the heathen boy. till they shall end in sound conversion to God!

A Dessai, or Chieftain, residing about forty miles from Bellary, has recently written several interesting letters to us, in consequence of having read copies of the Holy Scriptures, which had been distributed at the festival at Humpy last year, He lameirs the want of proper instructors approves of the method of salvation as revealed in the sacred volume; and earnestly requests that we would endeavor to pay him a visit.

We remain, honored Fathers and Brethren in the Lord, Yours, devotedly, in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. H. CRAMBERS.

TRAVANCORE.

Nagurcoil, Feb. 14, 1822.

The Readers have been diligently employed since their appointment in diffusing a knowledge of the Scriptures to both professed Christians and heathens. They read in the chief places of concourse; in the retired villages, and to stated assemblies. By their means, some knowledge of the gospel has penetrated many a dark and unenlightened place. We are exceedingly thankful for that liberality which employs so many person in so important a work. The subscribers will doubtless be gratified that their benevolence, in duly appreciated and faithfully applied.

The press has partially furnished the school with books of learning, and the congregations with religious instruction, suited to their peculiar wants. As this is the first press in Travancore, it excites a general interest; and we hope it will prove a powerful means of circulating knowledge in this truly benighted country.

The general affairs of the mission are much the

same as when we last wrote. We do not experience the success we desire; for if that were gratified fully, our labour in this country would be no longer necessary. We have, perhaps, all the success we can reasonably expect, when the nature of our operations are considered.

The children are the hope of the flocks, and com fort us concerning our work. The Seminary will furnish interesting youth to evangelize the surrounding villages. They already accompany us in our visits to the congregations. There are some promising children likewise in the other schools. A small congregation is likely to be formed at Patnam, a town six miles west of Colache. This brings us nearly half way to Trevan-drum, where schools may be established with great advantage.

The schools at Quilon are in a pleasing state of forwardness. The resident Col. Newall, supports two schools at his own expense. Mr. Smith s now in the south, but returns when our annua business is concluded. The Branch at Quilor deserves every assistance the Society can rende it. Had not the crops failed this season, more effective aid would have been rendered from this part of the mission.

We are, with great respect, Rev. and dear Sir. C. Msab, C. Mault, J. Smith.

SOUTH AFRICA. Good behaviour of the Slaves.

"It is exceedingly gratifying (says Mr. Evans) to hear the excellent character which their masters and mistresses give to the slaves who have been baptized. One gentleman, five of whose slaves I have baptized, said, that he wished the Society had been established many years before, for since his slaves have been instructed, he has not had the least trouble with them. Before, was obliged to be in his wine cellar from morning to evening, when the slaves were working there and even then he had the mortification to see that they got drunk; but since that time, not only those who have been baptized, but other slaves, having respect for their advice and example, are so improved, that he has not seen one of them in toxicated for the last sixteen months, and he can leave the cellar at any time, under their charge He also told us, that it is delightful to see them in the evening, teaching each other to read, singing hymns, and having family worship together. Ma ny others have given a similar testimony, even some who were formerly inimical to the instruction of their slaves."

BERBICE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wray ; Feb. 6, 1822

You will rejoice to hear that I have the consent of His Excellency the Governor, and of His Honour the Fiscal, to preach on their estates on the West Coast; and last Sabbath I went to speak to the negroes on " Hoop Van Beter." The agent of the estate took me up in his chaise. It is about ten miles up the river, on the west side, just opposite plantation Dankhaarheid. The negroes do not understand English. I spake to them in Creole Dutch. They all said they understood .-Praise God that three more doors are now epened in Berbice for the preaching of the glorious gospel of the blessed Saviour. I pray that many may come forward to support this blessed work among the heathen. Some people who were formerly the most opposed to negro instruction, are now becoming friendly. It is astonishing what a change has taken place in the sentiments of many

It is 14 years this day since I first landed in Demerara. The Lord has been gracious to me, and has enabled me to surmount many great difficulties. There was not then one place of worship, only a few people assembled in the Courthouse; now there are nine places of worship.

In Berbice we have met with peculiar trials; but blessed be God, he hath delivered, & will deliver. You will be glad to hear that our new Schoolroom under the chapel is completed, and land attached to it. His Excellency Governor Beard, has been very friendly to the cause, & the Society s under the greatest obligations to his kindness.

TRACTS IN INDIA.

For the Boston Recorder.

MR. EDITOR,-The following Report of the Bellary Tract Society, in India, one of the Auxiliaries of the London Religious Tract Society, will make the heart of every friend of the Tract System and of the souls of men, leap for joy. I cannot deny myself the pleasure of forwarding it, for the gratification of your numerous readers who rejoice in the various means which the Providence of God is now using for the spread of the Gospel. A FRIEND OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

Extract from the Second Annual Report of th Bellary Auxiliary Tract Society.

The providence of God now brings us to take : review of the second year of our labors. In the performance of this pleasing duty, the Committee would endeavor to set before the view of the subscribers every circumstance that is calculated to inspire their hopes, inflame their zeal, and increase their liberality.

The fields for moral cultivation are not only be coming white unto the harvest, but the great Lord of the vineyard is yearly affording us increasing racilities to prepare the truits of the earth to be eathered into his heavenly garner. The obstacles and difficulties that formerly existed, of printing religious Tracts in this country, are, we hope, almost entirely removed.

It will be recollected, that our largest sphere fo the distribution of religious Tracts is among the thousands and myriads of people speaking the Canarese; and it is not till within the last year, that there have ever been any Tracts printed in that nguage, since the foundation of th is a new era. Who cannot perceive the signs of the times? Should not our hearts leap within us for joy? In addition to this, a Printing Press has recently arrived at the Bellary Mission, which will, no doubt, be employed by this Society, and from which we anticipate those floods of light and truth to issue forth, that shall penetrate the thickest gloom, irradiate every darkness, and prove introductory to that blissful period, when "the light of the moon shall become as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun as the light of seven days." In the beginning of the year, 2,000 copies of Watts's First Catechism, in Canarese, were printed a Madras, and there has since been drawn up and translated a Tract, in the same language, entitled. THE INCARNATION OF CHRIST, in which the vanity of seeking salvation in any other way than that which the Gospel points out, together with the necessity, nature, and excellency of the divine atone-ment, is set forth. The Rev. J. Hands, just before leaving the F esidency, kindly superintended the printing of 2,000 copies of this Tract.

Thus your Committee have, in the past year, been furnished with 4,000 Canarese Tracts. This is only the embryo. What shall the full growth We hope the Great Head of the Church will condescend to render these Tracts a very extensive and eminent blessing. Nearly half of the first 2,000 are now circulated in the different native schools attached to the Bellary Mission, and in others of the surrounding country, at the dis-tance of from 1 to 300 miles. You will be pleased to hear that 130 of these Pagan youths have committed the whole of the above. Tract to memory and can repeat it verbatim. Who knows but these may prove a little band of veterans for the truth, who, renouncing the vile prejudices of their forefathers, and casting away the ponderous shackles of idolatry, shall rally round the standard of the cross, enlist beneath the banner of Jesus, and acknowledge faithful allegiance to him, wh hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings, and Lord of lords?" other Tract has also been well received by the

Heathen, and is doing its work far and wide. The next pleasing circumstance to which we would advert, is the very plentiful and timely supply of English Tracts, received from the Parent ociety during the last year. For many months we had been without a single copy of these silent messengers of peace and salvation. But in De cember, a case, containing 6,000, and in July two cases, containing 12,000, came to hand, and abundantly stored our too long vacant depository with these precious treasures, by which we hop to enrich and felicitate multitudes of those wh

are wretched, and miserable, and poor, and naked.
At the close of the last meeting, between 30 and 40 children came forward, and expressed a wish that they might be permitted to form them-selves into a Juvenile Tract Society, and immediately had their names put down for a penny or two-pence per month, since which time, most o them have continued regular subscribers. And, to show that they had their own improvement at heart, as well as that of others, they requested to be supplied with a few English Tracts, with which request we most cheerfully complied. Two of the Juvenile subscribers lately left this station. Previously to their departure, on receiving a par-cel of Tracts, to be the guides of their youth, they promised, with tears in their eyes, to make them the subject of their daily study and consideration. We cannot but hope it will yet appear, that "there is some good thing is their hearts towards the

upon their young friends, not to be weary in well doing, but to abound more and more in every good word and work.

The First annual Report was sent to several contiguous Military Stations, and followed by the most pleasing effects. On its being read in a meeting of pious soldiers, at Belgaum, one uniform feeling prevailed, and one voice was heard thro out the little assembly, saying, "This good Soci ety shall have our warmest support, and our mos fervent prayers." "If I forget thee, O, Jerusa lem, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." These good soldiers were so pleased with the Report, that they begged the manuscript of the person who read it, that they might have an opportunity of making three other copies from it,—one for each of the flank companies of the three corps. In consequence of this stir, the number of subscribers soon increased to 39, and an uncommon desire to receive and read our Tracts was excited. After a large supply had been sent, the soldiers were seen pondering over them, wherever you might go-not only in the gloomy hospital, and on the trying bed of af fliction, but in the retirement of the bush and soli tude of the field, in the publicity of the noisy tent and at every opportunity that could be seized when not engages on public duty. We have sent several thousand Tracts to this camp, besides a great variety of other religious books, which have always been immediately devoured upon their arrival. " Blesed are those that do hunger & thirst after righteousess, for they shall be filled.'

The Secretary who has recently removed, to ettle at Belgaum, hed very many opportunities of beholding the exceedingly beneficial and pleasing impressions produce by the circulation of our Enelish Tracts.

He has distributed also a vast number of Te loogoo, Canaree, and Tamul Tracts, at Shupool Hoobly, Darwar, Homsangur, Cumply, and in most of the other populous towns lying in that di-rection; all of which have been well received; and it is evident, that in many instances they have been diligently studied; for in passing through some of these towns unexpectedly, on subsequent occasions, the people have been seen in different directions, looking over the books some sitting by themselves, on the thresholds o their houses, andothers in little groups at differen corners of the streets.

The last Annual Festival at Humpee afforded another fine opportunity for the distribution of our Tracts .- Several hundreds of Tracts, some in manuscript, and the rest in print, were dispersed among the thousands of deluded Pagans assembled on that occasion from all parts of the country. To have satisfied all, or even a tenth part of the cravings of these multitudes, would have been impossible. The place where the Missionaries reside at the feast, was almost thronged from morning till night, by all descriptions of heathens coming; some prostrate os the ground, and others with the bending kner, saying, "O Sirs! be propitious unto us, and pray give us some of your good Tracts to read."

One old man told Mr. Howett, that the Presi dent, on the preceding year, had given Tracts to an individual, who, on arriving home, made known their contents among his kinsfolks and neighbours;—"These," said the old man, "so powerfully wrought upon my mind, that I could find no peace until I had obtained more of the same kind; I am therefore now come to this feast. (a distance, from his native town, of between one and two hundred niles,) on purpose that I may obtain from you a supply of these good books."-You may restamured, he was not "sent empty a O! that the Tracts now in his possession may be rendered effectual in the complete and full illumination of his mind, and in turning his feet from the error of his ways unto the wisdom of the just! Surely all the above instances shall not in the end prove to have been the effects of mere idle curiosity. From the large portion of seed, thur scattered upon the fac of the earth, shall not some good fruit arise to theglory of God? "We sow in hope," confident that a harvest must come.— How rejoiced shall webe to shout it home!

The President, in a surney to Madras, distributed 200 Tracts at Velore, Arcot, and Canvare pawk; and, in return by way of Cuddapah, left, in all the principal tows, near 1000 in Teloogoo. Tamul aud Canarese. At Cuddapah, a tract was put into the hands of most every Bramin, and one of the principal geets; and, after leaving the town, the people an for nearly a mile, in order to receive more. This pleasing circumstance occurred on several over occasions, and serves to show that the Hindog are not in general prejudiced against our book, nor entirely averse to re-

ligious inquiry. The inhabitants of Gody were still more urgent They came in multitudes and would receive no denial, while another fract remained for distribution. As far as outward appearances go, there did really appear a hungeing for the " bread of life." It was truly distressing to behold the poor Roman Catholics, in different pars of the town, blindly bowing to crucifixes and mages, and making in-tercessions to or for departed ancestors, with lamps lighted up at their toms, while they remain totally ignorant of themselves as sinners, and of the way of salvation by Jeus Christ. You will however, be pleased toher, that these poor Catholics were among the this and the first to implore our Tracts. The Lord bess these our humble ef-forts, to the removal of the veil of ignorance from their minds, and to the distruction of the supersti tions of Antichrist in the hearts. In the course of the year, several subscrilers at Gooty have been furnished with 100 Tract.

The Rev. J. Hands, on his recent return from the Rev. J. Hands, on his recent return from the Presidency, by way of Nundydhroog, distribu-ted upwards of 200 Trasts in the different places through which he passed. In several of the towns the attention of the people to the Tracts, and their cagerness to receive them were very great. Many thousands of Tracts have now been dispersed in this direction. One has flanted, and another has

this direction. One has stanted, and another has watered; and what more remains to be done, but, in the confidence of fath and importunity of prayer, to look above for the icrease?

In the last year, we have sent fifty English and Native Tracts to a Coductor at Chittledroog, and 200 to Cannamord or the pious soldiers to circulate among His Maesty's 69th regiment; to Bangalore, 100 English, and 200 Native Tracts; the former for the suscibers, and the latter for the use of the Missignales. We have also forwarded to Seringapaum 300 English Tracts, and 500 in Tamul, Telogo, and Canarese.

A pious friend resding there has taken very great pains to see that they were well disposed of. The English Tracts he cattered among Europeans, or their descensane, employed in the gun carriage manufactor, and in remote parts of the different forests connected with that department, where persons were engaged who would be glad

where persons were ngiged who would be glad to receive and read her. The native Tracts he to receive and read her. The native Tracts he dispersed among the veral castes of Hindoos and Roman Catholics, carging them, that, after having read these little ooks themselves, they were to lend them to the meighbours. This friend, in a letter received son time ago, says, "The heathen in general agree that the Tracts are fraught with good sense, beter than what they have in their own Shasters, and allow that there are many absurdities in the Hindoo religion: in short, all that can read, wuld wish to have books on this plea, that, by prusag our Tracts, they will get more sense; but f the most distant hint is given them about forsaling their idols, they plead to be excused. The tought of lesing caste among the Heathen in this country, I fear, in general, presses harder upon their hearts than losing the soul. Three of the Telogoo Tracts have been read with great admentian by several natives, and at last fell into the hands of a Bramin, who, it

Lord God of Israel." The Committee would call | would appear, wished to condemn them, because they were entirely void of the wisdom of this world. His language was; "Can it be a sin to hoard up money? It is true, money will be of no use to me after I am dead; but must not my fami-

ly live after me?" The book was Christian, and to approve of it before people of a lower order, was, of course, be-low the dignity of his caste. Oh, when shall that happy day conie, on which the haughty Bramin will look on the poor despised Christian Pariar as a brother in Christ! The Missionary stands in much need of Divine assistance, and the prayers of all Christians; for he has to do with a necked people;" but the work is the Lord's and he will be their reward.

This pious friend gives us an entertaining anecdote of a native Catholic, who, seeing him distri bute Tracts among his heathen neighbours, came up & addressed him somewhat as follows: "What Sir, you are giving all the books among them: you know that I am a poor ignorant Christian; will you not assist in opening my eyes, by giving me some of your books?" I, of course complied with his request and gave him three, wishing that the Lord himself would say, " Ephphatha." morning he came to me, and begged that he might call them his own; as I had told him, when he had read them, he must lend them to others. He seems now, however, to be getting the better of his selfishness, and reads them to, or hears them read among na number of his friends at home every night. The above communication cannot fail to afford the highest gratification and pleasure to all the subscribers and friends of this Institution.

To enter into a full detail of all the interesting circumstances that have occurred among the numerous visitors to the Mission House, for Tracts, would be more than our limits will allow. To have supplied all applicants, would have been both inexpedient and impracticable. Some, who came only to hear, and to see, being actuated only by motives of idle curiosity, heard the contents of the good books, but were not always suffered, on the first application, to carry them away.

Others, of a more pleasing character, in great numbers, have been continually coming from all directions, earnestly supplicating some of our Tracts. Their faces have not only been seen a second, a third, or a fourth time, but many. These repeated visits have sometimes been to ask for explanations, or amplifications, of different parts of books formerly received, or to ask for new ones, af ter having perused and digested the old ones.

The Missionaries, while engaged in official du ties at the General Hospital, have distributed 300 English Tracts among the sick and afflicted soldiers, which, on all occasions, have been most

gratefully received.

The different Members of the Committee have. in their several spheres, and according to their op-portunities, taken occasion to distribute among their domestics, neighbors, and others, a considera ble number of both English and Native Tracts These efforts have not been without many encouragements to renewed diligence and constant perse verance. On one occasion, a friend gave two Ta mul Tracts to two Lascars; one of these men read them with uncommon attention. He was seen pouring over them continually. On being asked how he liked them, he replied; "They are good books, and have made known to me many things that I never heard before: by reading these, shall be made a better husband." He went and bought his wife a cloth, and resolved to be more kind & attentive, & was continually talking about these things. In the night succeeding the above conversation, he was seized with the cholera mor bus, and, in a few short hours, was snatched, b the rude hand of death, from time to eternity. what state he died, and where his soul now is the day of judgment will show. In that disclosing and eventful period, we shall, no doubt, hear many blessing God for the labors of this Society. Some of our Tracts have fallen into the hands o military gentlemen, and, in some instances, their considered. It is with unspeakable joy we relate. that one officer in the army dates his first seriou impressions to the perusal of one of our Tracts-On ETERNITY. In others, the sacred leaven is se cretly but effectually fermenting, and, in due time, shall leaven the whole lump.

When the cases of our Tracts from the Parent

Society arrived at Madras, the Committee of the Tract Society there, having had their own depository empty for a long season, made an urgest apsented to let them have, payment, 5,246. This debt has not yet been wholly liquidated, but we have received, as a part, 2246. There still remains a balance due to

From the statement of all the general circumstances of the past year, the following appears the total of all the details distributed and received, and of what yet remains in the Depository.

English Tracts.—Received 18,000.\* Distributed

7,670. Remaining in hand 10,330.—Native Tracts—Received 5,000. Distributed 2,150. Remaining in hand 2,850. Thus your Committee have, in the past year, distributed, in four diffe-rent languages, 9,820 Tracts. Who can calcu-late what shall be the ultimate issue and full effect of all these separate portions of sacred truth, scattered far and wide? It is a pleasing recollection, that many of these will live and speak wher we are dead, and mouldering in the dust. Most probably many of them will find a reception no only in the first pocket or house in which they were deposited, but will pass on, by being lent, from one family to another, until they have been welcomed into the abodes of from 10 to 20,000 families, and been read by at least, perhaps, 30,000 individuals. This then, is doing good without much expense, without much trouble, & on a scale that is, perhaps, of all others, the most extensive.

AMERICAN MISSION IN CEYLON. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Spaulding at Ceylon, to a Gentleman in Boston, dated

MANERY, MAY 30, 1822. My dear Friend,-Your "Journal," as you called it, was not the least welcome of m very welcome communications from our dear rela tions and friends received in January last. The situation of the mission here with regard to funds was at that time very critical; and the accoun you gave us of extraordinary exertions which were made in and near Boston for the purpose of holding up our hands, was at the same time en couraging and mournful;—encouraging, as we had the most pleasing evidence that not only Zion, but even the feeble instruments engaged in that cause, were remembered with deep interest by at least a few,—and mournful, as it showed that much extra efforts were necessary to keep the treasury of a Missionary Society, in such a favored land as America, from absolute bankruptcy Those days were indeed dark, and in all our hori son but one star, & that seen only by faith through

the promise of God, twinkled through the gloom.

You will more readily apprehend our situation, when you understand that the information I have now alluded to, came just after brother Newell's death, and brother Bardwell's embarkation for America, so that we felt at once what you were called to feel at different times. But those days, trust, will never make our hearts sink within u again, and even then it was the weakness of our

faith that caused our anxiety.

You will see by our public letter, which will probably be forwarded by this conveyance, that God has been very gracious to our mission, notwithstanding all our fears. Within six mo eight have been added to our little church. Some other individuals who were awakened to think of their souls on their death-bed, we hope, may at last be found among the followers of Jesus; but as we wish in all our public letters to be guided by a desire to state only such facts as may be relied upon with as much certainty as similar facts in

our own country, these instances of en ment are omitted. This leads me to rem in all our joint letters and journals, we conscientiously guard against making an ments or giving any coloring which may false impression on the minds of our patr friends in America. I say in our cause though a journal is kept at each statical passes under the inspection of each of our up and all objections and alterations are motion fully attended to, so that all our journals are in fact the voice of an individual, but have sanction of all. This mission has certainly h favored within the last year with a degree disc.
cess which should animate us all; but in are
this I should do my brethren and sisters injusted to insinuate that this blessing is in the least to insinuate that this blessing is in the lead to gree owing to any labors or suffering or supering attainments in grace that cannot be found in other Missions, or rather in other Missionaries who have spent a much longer time among the heather wise out seeing any fruits of their labors. It is all the mere mercy of God—and "not onto us, but to him be the praise." Whether 60 intends to "open the windows of heaven and pour us out a blessing," in our day, is known as ly to himself. And duty is the same whether he will be the same whether he will be a same whether he will be same whether he fulfil his promise to his Son now, or after in the sand years more shall have rolled away. know the time will come in his own pest time ; and he that sows and he that reaps; he that goes at to battle and he that tarrieth by the staff staff have the same reward and all shall rejoice logds er. Yes, my dear brother, if we are at last for faithful servants, your shop & cur little burgalow shall be exchanged for a heavenly and guine shall meet in the little mansion where we shall, meet in the likenes our Saviour and be " satisfied."

Rev.

that they

eived fr

ed with a

ted the

ut to send a

Still later ad

killed five

d support of

School, and ap

bould ret

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. L., to the Publisher of the Recorder, dated Dec. 16, 1892 SIR, - I greatly rejoice to see the Dometic Nisionary Society of Mass., recently and repeated brought into public view, and its cause to air pleaded in the Recorder. It is an Institution on fessedly among the most important of the preseday. It has already done much good, and will trust, do much more. Though hitherto it has more ceived from the Christian public, that patronge and support which were reasonably expected, its importance justly demanded, yet it is now and will rise in the public estimation. It will supported, and, no doubt he the great and happy instrument in the hands of God, of building up many waste places of our Zion, and of sais multitudes from death. The hard of chain will be more promptly and widely opened to sup ply its funds.

Could the stated ministers of the Gospel; could Christiaus; could the friends of God and man of society; visit our feeble churches and desolate regions; could they become acquainted will their real condition and circumstances; wines their weakness, wants, efforts, trials and disour-agements; could they see and know how their Christian brethren there feel, labor, strice, wen and pray, and how others live, thoughless, winout God, without Christ, and without hope in the world; and could they see how by the pions ober, a Missionary is received with joy and gain tude; how they feel encouraged and stregu-ened by this aid of charity; and how often, in many instances, "who are afar of," as brought to attend on public worship and struction with sobermess and interest; and some become advocates of a preached Gospel and willer to do something to support it; -it must swite their sympathy and compassion, and call interprayers and exertions in behalf the feeblest destitute. They could not feel indifferent; at with cold insensibility, or sordid selfishness, plead that the destitute in question "might supply themselves if they would," or that they don't need the nid of Christian charity. No well the contrary they would feel for them, and and cate their cause, and be ready to do something supply their wants. They would feel the impo tance of the Domestic Missionary Society-pict for it-contribute to its funds, and promote the speedy accomplishment of its great and been

ent objects. "Do good to all men as ye have opportunity, pecially to the household of faith." In all ourd solate places, are members, interesting and wife

ing members, of the household of faith. We are very much obliged to our Come dent for his communication; and it will be regard ed as the more valuable by our readers, because is the spontaneous effusion of one, who has been an eye-witness of the desolations referred to, an whose heart has been often pained by sufferings the he could not relieve. Will not others who feel deep interest in the subject, and who have its their power to enlighten the public mind in regal to it, forward to us plain statements of facts, with such comments as a warm heart and sound judg ment may suggest? Who can tell the extent the blessings with which God may follow a single communication, blessings to those who are 100 mourning over lost priviliges, and have not to ray of hope that they shall recover them, excep from the too feeble and tardy assistance of the Do mestic Missionary Society !]

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

New York, Dec. 20 .- Last evening the Sunta School Union Society held their semi-anunal need

ing, in the Baptist Church, in Fayette Street.

The Rev. Mr. Truair commenced the extresses of the evening with prayer. Richard Valler, Eaq. President of the Society, read the Constitution.—James Eagency For good an about stitution.—JAMES FASTRURN, Esq. read as a stract of the state of the Schools, attached to the Union, which had been prepared by a committee from the Association of superintendants & teached it appears that the schools have suffered materially, by the late afflictions in with which ally, by the late afflicting dispensation with what our city has been visited. At the period when the fever broke out, there were 45 schools, 32 of which fever broke out, there were 45 schools, 32 of the were closed during the sickness. Since the relationships of the citizens, all the schools have been re-open except four; three are closed for want of teacher and one for the want of scholars. The Union has now about 1600 scholars, under the care of 35 teachers. The report complains of a want of teachers in this city; and states that many new scholars could, no doubt, be organized, if suitable teachers could be found. The circulation of religious trades could be found. The circulation of religious among the children, has had a salutary influence on both parents and children; and the plans visiting, recommended by Dr. Chalmers, has been a blessing to both the visitor and visited. The report further states, that in one of the school there were five blind boys, four of whom has been restored to sight, by the Eye Infirmary, and are now able to read the Holy Scriptures; the fill are now able to read the Holy Scriptures; the fill is still blind, but commits to memory one chapter. among the children, has had a salutary is still blind, but commits to memory one chapt of the Oid or New Testament every month.

of the Old or New Testament every monute.

The Report proceeds to state, that silhous the schools in this city, under the care of of the schools in this city, under the care of our union are not as flourishing as could be desired yet, the cause of Sunday Schools throughout the position of the cause of Sunday Schools throughout the cause of Sunday Schools throughout the cause of Sunday Schools throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout the school throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout the school throughout throughout throughout the school throughout throughout the school throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout the school throughout thro world is happily advancing, The Philadelphi World is happily advancing, The Philadelphi Union, last year, added to their number 39 schools 473 teachers, and 7,779 scholars; and during the year for books, \$5,060. In Graduiting there are 5,887 schools, 60,755 teachers and 656,542 scholars. It was stated by Mr East and 656,542 scholars. It was stated by Mr East and 656,542 scholars. It was stated by Mr East and 656,542 scholars. It was stated by Mr East and 656,542 scholars. It was stated by Mr East and 656,542 scholars. appeared, there were many schools in England which were not returned to the Union; consequently, the number above stated falls far about of the actual amount. In Holland, the School cause is espoused by the King. Of Supplies As an evidence of the salutary influence of Supplies Schools, the report states, that it is believed that

rn. It is all

heaven and to

w Whether h

ed away. W

m best time; and he that goes out the staff, shall

Il rejoice tegeth-are at last found

SOCIETY.

Mr. L., 10 1

Dec. 16, 1800.

e Domestic Mis

nd repeatedly

cause so ab

Institution con

good, and will, I arto it has not re-

and of saving

God and man;

cquainted with

nces; witness

afar off," are rorship and in-st; and soon be-spel and willing it must awaken

and call forth

If the feeble and

em, and advo-

something to

es and desola

that patrons

Rev. S. Giddings, of St. Louis, was employed the course of the last summer to perform a tour mong the Western Indians in behalf of this Socie-He visited various tribes, and selected a rile for an extensive missionary establishment ear Council Bluff. Some portions of his interest-

Great Osage Mission .- The last American Misboary Register, contains the journal kept at this ation for the month of July. Several members the Family were afflicted with the fever and eye, the disease of the country—some of them rerely; among them were Messrs. Dodge, Pixy and Montgomery; at the close of the month ospel of peace, which if received, will teach m the lesson so difficult for corrupt nature to -forgiveness of enemies? The mission School fluctuating. Parents feel so little the importance deducation, that they take away their chilon the slightest occasions, and much against wishes of the children themselves. "At prent (Sept. 23,) only nine Osage children are in school; but their improvement has been rapid,

encouraging." Seneca Mission. - September 19th. A general ncil was held by the principal Chiefs on the vations. Several communications from the emment were read to the Council by the ent: One of them was a letter to the Chiefs of Christian party, commending their zeal in prong their own civilization and happiness; exg them to prosecute the measures they had opted, and assuring thom of the countenance support of government in so doing. Another communication to the Agent, including inions favorable to the schools and impoveth generally. The last was a letter addressed ofy to the Pagan party, reprimanding them ely for their determined opposition to teachand missionaries, -and expressing clearly the robation with which Government viewed violent measures against the institutions that been established among them for their own od. These communications were calculat-

reatly to strengthen the Mission. Sept. 25. Six of the natives met this afterccording to previous appointment, for social and mutual conference on the state of their These seasons are often most refreshing. truly delightful, as well as calculated to expraise to Almighty God, to see one of our spectable chiefs who had lately been lear to death, while relating his feelings the time, affected to weeping. But a me ago, this man knew but little of the imof preparation for death. The gross paganism had long covered his soul. appears to think of his former course only gust, and, we humbly hope, with genuine The whole expressed a determinahat by the grace of God, they would seek ir's face, till they might know and beat he lived in them of a truth."

habits of insubordination are so strong these Indians, that it is with great difficulchildren are managed in school. If they shed for their faults, they leave the school tite others to go with them, and their patify their conduct. The prudent and perconduct of the missionaries, will however, ly remedy the evil.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

loravian Misionaries at Paramaribo, Surrithe course of the last year baptized 73 Poes and 18 children—admitted 56 to the munion; readmitted 10; excluded 14. and of the year 1820, the congregation con-722 communicants, 93 baptized adults, zed children. The total amount of neder their care is 1154.—The latest reonts we have seen from the Moravian in the West Indies, come down only to 1821.—At St. Johns, Antigua, 26

adults were baptized, beside 46 children; and 82 | sionary. Their venerable chief, Oreno, died in 1801, were added to the caudidates for baptism, on the aged 113 .- The Sabbath School Union for Scot-2d of that month. At Bassaterre, St. Kitts, 3 land, have in connexion nine hundred and sixteen schools, 2,121 teachers, 55,864 children : beside these, as many as 6000 adults attended the schools the year before the last. 176 of these schools have libraries-in which there is an aggregate of 10,000 volumes.

The Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Georgia to examine into the state of the subscription to the Theological Seminary, reported that there was a deficiency of only seven hundred dollars .-- Mr. B. Jadownisky, the converted Jew, is now at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, under the New-York Jews Spriety, preparing for the ministry. "The American Meliorating Society," is now negociating for 20,000 acres of land, on the Canal in the western part of New-York, to give employment to such emgrant Jews from Europe as shall be recommended by Count Von der Recke. Mr. Frey, the onverted Jew, has col. lected about \$1000 and fomed at least 106 Societies, auxiliaries to America Meliorating Society. He has received liberal corributions in Wilmington and New-Castle, Del. where Auxiliary Societies are formed .- The fevival in Deerfield, N. J. continues-31 were additted to the Church on the second Sabbath of Domber. - At Doyleston, Pa. 20 persons were received, on the third Sabbath in December, maing 76 added in less than a year; this town ha had no stated pastor for 14 months; the Holy Sirit is evidently operating still on many anxious ninds .- The Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, foms a Home Missionary Society-its operations were commenced in 1820. It has received assistancefrom Scotland and from England; under its auspes, the Gospel has been preached in many destitate places in Ireland with pleasing success, and propects are opened for the settlement of ministers ich number of towns which have hitherto been almost destitute of the gospel ministry .-- A new mortly publication has commenced at New-York, mler the title of " Israel's Advocate," published by John R. Haven, for the American Meliorating beiety.-John McComb is Treasurer of that Socty; Rev. Alexander Mc Leod, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Scretary for Domestic Correspondence; Wm. Malurray, Recording Secretary. - The Cumbeand Synod, composed of eight Presbyteries, chity we believe in Tennessee, report that 2718 prons have made a credible profession of religiowithin their bounds during the past year, and 15 adults have been baptized. In the limits ofne of these Presbyteries, a Presbyterian minister las not known, four years ago. In the same Proytery the conversions of the last year have ben 555 .-- A Revival has commenced and is inclasing in Sharon, Conn .many are anxiously iquiring-and a good number are already rejoicinin hope .- In Southampton, about 100 indulghopes that they have been born again within a w weeks, and many more are earnest inquirers. In Easthampton, between 40 and 50 are alreadyejoicing in hope, and 150 recently attended an quiry meeting, convinced of sin, righteousness ad judgment. It is stated that at Hadley and woral adjacent towns, a work of grace seems thave commenced. At Sheldon, Gennessee Co.J. Y. and Orangeville in the vicinity, there is speal attention-several instances of hopeful conveion, and more instances of deep anxiety .- Thincrease of members to the Methodist Conference Tennessee the past London Missionary Society will aid in the support

year, was upwards of 30. A Sabbath School has en established at Peterville church, Powhattan b. Va. the past season, where, not withstanding to sparseness of the popu lation, 50 scholars were nabered in the rolls within one month. The schil has been taught almost wholly by females, ad instruction confined chiefly to the Bible, catchisms and hymns .-16 churches were represeled at a meeting previously appointed at Gohn, Me. 24th ult., when a constitution was adopte, and a conference organized. Beside the meting for business, religious exercises were heldat the meeting house. Sermons on Tuesday evning and Wednesday, were preached by the Re. Mr. Mead of Bruns wick, and Rev. Dr. Psyse, of Portland; a public prayer meeting was hed early on Wednesday morning, when a report of the state of the church es represented in the confeence was read, prayers offered, addresses mad tohe assembly, and cove nant renewed, by the orerence and other pro fessors of religion; a number of young persons were admitted to the cluch after the sermon by Dr. Payson, and the Ibres Supper was administered to about 300 person, some of them from a distance of 18 or 20 miles All the meetings were numerously attended, and all the proceedings conducted with much harrony and Christian feeling. A collection of \$17.28 cents was taken up for the assistance of reac and destitute church-

es belonging to the conrence. Capt. Angus, of Nevcastle, England, has trav elled through most of the seaports of England and Holland, at his own exercise, for the sole purpose of inducing seamen to red prayer-meetings; and has been peculiarly successful.—The 11th report of the N. Hampshire Bibl Society shows that their annual receipts have dimished; a fact attributed to the increased attentin o missionary exertions, which had before received on little support. The directors however have puchased one thousand three hundred bibles aid 700 testaments, deposited a great part of them with distribu-ting agents. Bibles are generally received with thankfulness; and destitite amilies are still found in old settlements. The mole is practised of sell ing at reduced prices rather than giving. Testaments are given in sabbath shools when necessa-

ry. The Society has purchased since its forma-tion 11,608 Bibles, and 6,843 Testaments; in all 18,421. The receipts since the last report have been \$2974, 23, of which \$50 was given by the late S. Hutchinson, Esq. of Alstead. \$700 have been remitted to the nationasociety, besides money for the purchase of Bibls.—Mirror. The Revival in Candis, V. H. continues-

persons have united with the church, and 43 are propounded for admission. in Chester, about 3 have hopefully experienced eligion.—Repos.

Ordained, at Hancock, N.H. Dec. 25th, Rev. ARCHIBALD BURGESS. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Merrill of Lyndebob. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Barstow of Keene, from 1cts zz. 24. Conse-crating prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford of Francistown. Charge by Rev. Mr. Newell of Nelson. Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Whton of Antrim. Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Robinson of Stoddard. Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Lawton of Hillsboro.—[Communicated.]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN. The Ship Savannah, from Liverpool, with 500 tons of coal and some crates was lately wrecked on Shrowsbury Beach, and all on board perished. Eleven bodies have been found.—The Maria Louisa, bound to St. Thomas, was plundered on the 3d day after being out of Liverpool, by a small Spanish schooner, painted black, mounting one younger begins to excite much attention in Europe, and the idea is said to be entertained that on the decease of the present king of France, a vigorous attempt will be made to place him on the throne.

Late accounts from South America, state that the republican arms under Gen. Montella, have suffered a signal defeat in an action with the Royalists under Morales. The battle took place on the 13th November, the fighting continued one hour, and Morales took 800 prisoners, including 36 officers, 1100 muskets, baggage, ammunition, &c. Montella escaped with only 60 men, but was closely pursued, and it was thought would fall into the hands of his pursuers. --- Advices from St. Salvador, under date of November 7, state that the city was then subject to martial law, and under Gen. Madeira, who was styled governor at arms. There existed indeed a civil government, composed of the natives of the country, but this had only a shadow of authority, being a mere tool of the military government. The Brazilian army was near the city, but was said to be deficient in officers, and is reported to be under the command of Labatal, a Frenchman. The forces of Gen. Madeira, including 1200 men received from Portugal, amount to about 4000 men; and his payal orce is said to consist of one line of battle ship, two frigates, one sloop of war, six armed mer chant ships, two brigs of war, and a few gun boats. No communication was allowed with the country. and fresh provisions were so scarce, that fowls brought in market two dollars and fifty cents.— Accounts from Warsaw as late as the 24th of October, state that the greater part of the Russian arov, which had received orders to fall back into the interior of the empire, had received counterorders to retain the position they occupied. The new winter quarters of the southern army were concentrated, and the troops distributed in such a nanner that they can be united at a very short notice, if the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube, made any movement indicative of hostili ties .- Sir Henry Wellesley was to succeed Lord Londonderry, as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.—It was lately stated in the British House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, that the firm of Longman & Co. Booksellers in London, sold five million volumes annually; that they afforded constant employment to sixty clerks, and two hundred and fifty printers, and book binders; and that their yearly expences for advertisements was £5,500 (\$24,420). These facts were derived from one of the partners .---- A letter from a gentiemen in Havannah, to his friend at Washington, dated the 29th of Nov. states that besides the frigate, brig, and cutter, which had arrived from England to cruise against the pirates, on the coast of Cuba, it was expected the British Government would send twelve schooners of light draught of water, to be employed in the same service. force, combined with our armament, it was hoped would soon clear the seas of those robbers .-In a church-yard in Yorkshire, England, is the following inscription, "Here lies the body of William Stratton of Haddington, aged 97 years, who had by his first wife 28 children, by his second 17 -was father to 45, grandfather to 97, and great grandfather to 123, in all 205 descendants. The city of Cartagua, capital of the province of Corta Rica was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the 7th of May, 1822. The city contained about 12,000 inhabitants, and although not a house was left standing it is extraordinary that not a life was lost. The earthquake commenced at eleven o'clock at night, a vast quantity of gold and silver has been discovered by the inhabitants near the ruins of their city, brought to light by the earthquake. The celebrated Englishman, Capt. Cochrane, who is famous in Europe for his long excursions on foot, and has been for two years engaged in a tour in Siberia, to discover whether in the northern latitudes there is any connexion between the continents of Asia and America, has married, at Kamtschatka, a native of that country, and is now on his return. He has not found any junction of the two continents.—The London Morning Chronicle, states that on the 24th September, the castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, by which the whole of the Morea is again delivered from the barbarians .from Odessa confirm the accounts that Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men had gone over to the Persians, and that several actions ensued, in which the Turks were wholly defeated.

Latest News .- The Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 28th inst., contains an article stating that two battles have been fought on the 22d and 24th of November, between Generals Montilla and Morales-in both of which the Columbian forces were victorious. The Royal troops in consequence were obliged to evacuate Maracaiba on the 26th, and that place was taken possession of the same day by Montilla. The arrival of Capt. Cobb, at New-York, on the 28th ult., has brought intelligence one day later from England, by which it appears that a victory has been gained by the Royal ists in Spain. The Constitutional Brigadier-General, Torrejos, attacked the army of the Faith and was repulsed with the loss of 600 men, and himself mortally wounded by a bomb splinter.

## DOMESTIC.

The United States schr. Shark, Lieut. Perry, has arrived at Norfolk, after an absence of te months on a cruise in the West-India seas, Gulf of Mexico, and coast of Africa. She was under sail 236 days, during which she boarded 166 vessels, gave convoy to 30, many of them British ves-sels, assisted 5 in actual distress, and captured several pirates. She has not lost a man. She left the American Colony at Cape Messurado the 7th Oct. all well .- Obediah Rich, Esq., American Consul at Valencia, (Spain) has obtained the origional manuscript of Columbus' account of his first voyage to the New World. It is to be published in English and Spanish, after which the tograph will be transmitted to the archives of the United States .- The Postmaster at Petersburg, Va. under date of Dec. 14th informs, that an at-tempt to rob the Northern Mail had been made the preceding night, seven miles from that town. Logs had been placed in the road, which stopped the stage, at which time three men made their appearance; one presented a double barreled gun at the driver and demanded the Mail, but the driver, with great presence of mind, seized the gun, and as the robber struggled to draw it back the driver struck him over the face with his whip; this gave him time to apply the whip to the hor-ses, and by driving two miles at full speed he sa-ved the Mail.—A beet was raised in the garden of Leonard Pratt, Esq. of Pembroke, last season, which measures thirty two inches in circumference, & weighed when pulled twenty-two pounds. -During a squirrel hunt of about a week, in the neighboring towns about Columbus, (Ohio) the first part of Dec. 19,626 were killed. — Two men been committed for trial in New Bedford, (Mass.) accused of passing counterfeit money .-Two men were lately killed at Hemstead, Queena County, (L. I.) by the caving in of a well in which they were at work.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature of South Carolina, for the purpose of rewarding three of the Negroes who gave mation of the late intended insurrection. has also been reported which provides for the sending away all free negroes and persons of color, who have come into that state within the last five years. A stranger by the name of Stewart, and who is stated to be an Englishman, and lately from N. York, was killed in Newburg on the 17th Dec. by the falling over his head of the floor of a Brewery,

while they were taking in a large quantity of bar-ley.— The dwelling house of Mr. Oliver Barnes, at Freedonia, (N. Y.) was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 5th inst.— Three armed men entered the house of Mr. John Gamber, in Gorham, Ontario coupty, on the 8th inst. and threats obtained possession of all the money on the premises. Mr. G. had fortunately paid away the greater part of his cash only a few days before A greater number of persons are employed in the White fishery on the Lakes than at any former period; 1,200 tarrels had been caught by one person. They are considered worth from 4 to 5 dollars the barrel. Gov. Cass has left De troit, Michigan territory, for the city of Washington, in consequence of which the duties of Gov. ad interim have devolved on Mr. Secretary Woodbridge. The Rev. John Summerfield has sailed in the ship Six Brothers, Capt. Mason, for the South of France .- A saw-mill valued at 1 000 dollars, belonging to Jonas Allen, Esq. Mendon, Ontario County, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst.-This is the third time Mr. Allen has suffered in this way.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. In the Senate information has been requested from the President, with regard to the erection of a National Armory on the western waters .- A bill to make an appropriation for repairing the national road from Cumberland has been reported.—A bill for clothing the Militia, and a bill concerning the disbursement of public money, from the House have also been read and committed .- The President has been called on for information respecting the commercial relations which exist between the United States and St. Domingo, together with other circumstances, connected with the situation of that island.-The Senate have likewise before them a bill respecting a draw back on cordage, and a great number of private bills, but nothing of great general interest has yet engaged the at tention of that branch of the Legislature.

In the House. A resolution has passed request-ing the President to furnish estimates of the expense of fortifying Thompson's Island .- A resolation has been offered by Mr. Wright for an inquiry into the expediency of arming all the Mi-litia with rifles, excepting those residing in cities, towns and villages.—A bill was called up for in-corporating the United States Naval Fraterna' Association, and committed to the Naval Committee .- A bill providing for the capture of run away slaves, was ordered to be printed .- A bill was reported to amend the law to regulate the entry of merchandise imported from Canada, and lessen its penalties. [Since passed.]-A bill was engrossed in addition to an act for punishing piracy -A memorial was presented by Mr. Gorham, of the merchants and others, inhabitants of Boston and interested in commerce, representing defects in the present system of collecting duties on imports, &c. which was referred to the committee of the whole, &ordered to be printed .- Mr. Dwight, of Mass, presented a memorial of William Thornton and 137 other citizens of the District of Columbia, praying Congress to appropriate 2 or 3 millions, in provisions, &c. for the Greeks. This after some debate was ordered to lie on the table.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Martin Burkes, aged 67; Mrs. Cornelia R. Jackson, 41; Harriet Flanders, 13; Cynthia Gray; Wm. Gill; Francis Edmund, 10 o, child of Mr. F. G. Deblois ; Miss Mary Dench, 14, daughter of Maj. Nathan Parker; Mrs. Sarah Wheelwright, formerly of Providence, 44: Mrs. Susannah Annable, 53; Widow Eleanor Wendell, 80; Mary Jones; Sally S. Piquot, 10 y. 9 mo. third daughter of Mr. William P.; Miss Eunice G. Sawyer, 20; Mr. Joseph Parks, of Exeter, 29; John A. Sweere, a German by birth, who fell down near the new School House in Middle-Street.

Verdict, Death by a fit of apoplexy. In Charlestown, Mr. John P. Osborn, 47 .- In Malden, Nov. 22d, Nancy Wade, daughter of Mr. Edward W. Jun. 6; Mrs. Nancy Wade, wife of Mr. Edward W. Jun. 31 .- In Cambridge, Mrs. Deborah F. wife of the Rev. Thomas B. Gannett, 32; Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Artemas Moore, 13 .- In West Cambridge, Mr. Aaron Cutter, 51 .- In Dorchester, Capt. Abraham Pierce, 54; Mrs. Anstiss G. Vose, wife of Mr. Isaac D. Vose, 51 .- In Dedham, Mr. Samuel Richards, 67.-In Gloucester, Mr. James Everden, 32 .- In Beverly, Mr. Nathan Proctor, 21 .-In Middleborough, Mrs. Betsey W. Wood, wife of the Hon, Wilkes Wood.-In Lynn, Mr. James Bickford, late of Baltimore, 32 .- in Salem, Mr. Samuel Purinton, of the Society of Friends, 85 .- In Beverly, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Capt. Andrew Obear, 50; Widow Abigail Bunker, 64.—In Ply-mouth, Dea. Nathaniel Dean, 68; Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, 89, widow of the late George Reed, deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Smith, 55; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Dea. Wm. P. Ripley, 30 .- In New Bedford Mr. Josiah Smith, of St. Augustine, East Florida, a member of the Junior Class of Harvard University -In Deerfield, Maj. David Dickinson, 75 .- In Hardwick, Rev. Ebenezer Chaplin, formerly minister of the Second Church and Parish in Sutton, (now Millbury) 69 .- In Leverett, Rev. Joseph Sawyer, Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that town, 30.-In Millbury, Josiah Stiles, Esq. 62.—In Bloomfield, Benjamin Snow, 15. son of Capt. Daniel S.

In Keene, N. H. of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Heaton, 32.-In Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Breed, 23.-In Sullivan, Mrs. Betsy, consort of Dea. Z. Nims, 67.

BISHOP HORNE'S COMMENTARY ON THE PSALMS, New Edition, on fine paper and good type, to which is prefixed, a Memoir of the thor. Price \$3. It forms a thick 8vo. volume of near 700 pages. For sale by R. P. & C. Williams, Combill-Square. Jan. 4.

Gross D'Ete, Velveteen Hakfs, S.c. LEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-st, I have just opened, a few pieces of GROSS D'ETE, an elegant article for Pelisses, or Dresses -a large assortment of Velveteen Hdkfs, for the head, some of them of superior quality-1 cartoon

of Zelia Hdkfs. assorted colours. On hand-figured Poplins; Bombazines; figured Silks; Levantines; Merino raw Silk and Cash mere Long Shawls;-together with an extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Gipseys.

December 21.

LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES. MIVE hundred Hides Philadelphia Soal Leather; 250 do Horse Hides; 1000 Sheep Skins. 80 dozen Morocco, Linings, Bindings, and Calf Skins; Red Leather, from Tannerius in this vicinity; 400 pair Men's and Boy's best thick Boots, warranted equal to any ever offered in this market and calculated for winter wear. Also, an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots & Shoes, and all kinds of Shipping Shoes, for sale on good terms by Josian HAYDEN and JOSIAH WHEEL. WRIGHT, under the firm of HAYDES & WHEEL, wRIGHT, No. 19, Merchant's Row. 2m Dec. 14,

A CLERGYMAN in the vicinity of Boston would receive two youths to board and intruct. Inquire at this office.

FOR sale, Pew Mo. 5 in Park-street Church.
Payment will be received in West India or English Goods. Inquire of Morton &

TCTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JONAS H. KEITH, late of West Bridge water, in the county of Plymouth, housewright deceased, and has taken upon himself that true by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are hereby equested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are lled upon to make payment to

Bes. 16th, 1822. AREL KENEMAN, Adm.

adults were baptized and 15 children .- 15 also became candidates for baptism on the same day. The Clergy of the Established Church in this Island are active in promoting the welfare of the negro population-and the Church Missionary Society have stationed one of their missionaries there, Mr. Pemberton, who holds service in the parish church three times a week and has formed a Society among the colored people. At New-Eden, Jamaica, 146 were baptized or admitted to the Lord's Supper between Easter 1820 and Easter 1821. This congregation is under the care of Mr. Becker, & is quite prosperous .- The spiritual state of the Moravian congregations at Groenekloof & Gnadenthal, BOSTON RECORDER. South Africa, by the last accounts is very encour-SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823. aging. At Gnadenthal, the number of communicants is 512. The work of God is manifest among UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. them, in their continued attachment to his ordinances, and their exemplification of the Christian virtues .- The number of baptized Hottentots at Groenekloof is 364; the congregation are diligent in their attendance at church .- At Enon, on the Witte Revier, the number of Hottentot boys and girls at school is 58. They show a great desire to journal may be expected hereafter. be instructed, and would learn well if they had suitable books in sufficient numbers. The Moravian Missionaries have formed a fifth establishment on the Island of Antigua, at Cedar Hall, where the prospect of gathering a congregation is favorable. --- A Moravian Mission is about to be established in the Island of Dominica, which has proved the grave of many Methodist missionaries. vian "Intelligancer," we learn that the work of the Lord continues to prosper at St. Johns. Antigua, as late as July 19, of last year-that 69

-By extracts from private letters in the Mora-

Mr. Lewis, Secretary for Domestic Correspond-

ence, in that Society .- The collections taken

up for the Palestine Mission in New-York, at three

several meetings, while Messrs. Goodell and Bird

were there waiting to embark, amounted to \$600,

47 cts. Such tokens of Christian harmony and

love are precious indications of the approach of

that time when all the watchmen on the walls of

sioparies at Bencoolen, Sumatra, are directing

their attention particularly to the native schools.

Upwards of 100 persons attend the schools about

the settlement, and a growing disposition to appre-

ciate education is evident. They have received

request from six villages at a distance, for

schools, to which the natives promise to send near-

ly 200 children. These schools are commencing

and the prospect is favorable to the much wider

extension of the system. They are preparing and

printing school-books in the Malay language; dis.

tributing hymn-books, and the Gospel of Matthew,

both in the Arabic and Roman character .- Mr.

Knill, who is stationed at St. Petersburg, earnestly

recommends that a pious and zealous minister of

the Gospel be sent to Moscow, where there are

many who would gladly receive him; and the

of a minister there for a time, if they can find a

ry purposes at Stroud, Eng., a £10 note was put

into the box with a Latin motto on it, denoting,

From God, To God." \_\_\_ A school of 200 pupils

is maintained in Poarl, S. Africa, (a short distance

N. E. of Cape-Town,) under the superintendance

of the Missionary, Mr. Evans, and the progress of

the natives, in knowledge, is cheering. The

slaves have formed two penny-a-week societies,

one male and the other female, for Missionary pur-

poses. Beside the school above-mentioned, an

evening school has been established, in which

ome of the most influential gentlemen of the town,

assist, and from 100 to 150 adults and slave child-

ren attend three evenings a week. Their progress

has been surprisingly rapid. - A new Missionary

chapel has been commenced at Bellary, in the

Mission garden, and is very conveniently situated

for the accommodation of the natives .-- The

London Sabbath School Union has in its connex-

ion, 5,637 schools, 50,375 teachers, and 656,542

scholars :- the additions within the last year were

622 schools, 14,148 teachers, and 138,959 scho-

lars .- The meeting house in Berry-street, Lon-

don, where Dr. Watts formerly ministered, has

been recently re-opened, to accommodate the con-

gregation lately worshipping in Queen-street cha-

pel. The Theological Academy at Idle, Eng.,

has had 16 students the past year; six of them

have finished their academical studies, and gone to

labor in their Master's vineyard. - The number

of sailors and their wives, &c. who attended Di-

vine service, Sabbath afternoone, on board the

Floating Chapel at Liverpool in July last, was

Raritan, N. J., 61 were admitted to the church

last spring, and 145 in October following: whole

number 206. 60 of them were colored people. In

seven other churches in the vicinity, 346 have

been received within eight months. Total, 546.

after stating to the Editor of the Columbian Star

the facts concerning the revival in Liberty Co.

which we mentioned in our summary a week or

two since, adds: " in many parts of this State, re-

ligion is at a low ebb, principally where our breth-

ren are opposed to the mission, (Baptist Foreign

Mission,) and I do really fear that the churches

and ministers, who stand opposed to this great and

good work of God, will continue to languish until

they are converted from that great error of oppos-

ing the spread of the Gospel by means of mis

sions."-Rev. William Jacobs was ordained at

Occoquon meeting-house, Prince Wm. Co. Va.,

Nov. 16; Sermon by Elder James Reid .- In-

dian Oldtown, now called Orono, is a small island

in the Penobacot river, a little above Bangor; con-

tains 300 acres of land and about 300 souls, the

remains of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. The

religion of the present inhabitants is Roman Catho-

lic, having been instructed by a French Jesuit Mis-

-Mr. Connor, a Baptist clergyman in Georgia,

about 950. Much good has been done .-

suitable man, --- At a late collection for Missions

Il were recovering. In the frequent meetings for ager held by the brethren, there is much engagdness felt, and enjoyment found. Some of the adians begin to discover a disposition to labor. ive of them were employed several days by the had just been appointed for baptism and recepimionaries and performed their work with ability tion-and 76 were approved as candidates for bapnd faithfulness. They wish no other compensatism .- The American Missionary Register, hereion than bread-stuffs. Two colored men from the tofore the property of an individual, will be published hereafter, like the Missionary Herald, unhight be employed as hired men in the family. der the direction and for the exclusive benefit of Their object in seeking work at so great a distance the United Foreign Missionary Society. It will that they may enjoy religious privileges, especontain 32 pages, and be afforded at the price of ally the benefit of the Sabbath School; they are \$1,50 pr. ann. It will be conducted as before, by oth professors of religion and desirous of becoming seful to their colored brethren. A request was sceived from the Missouri, that sister Weller hould return there, and teach a school for a few imilies the remainder of the season; and it was etermined that she should go. One of the hired en at this station appeared to be deeply impresed with a seuse of his lost and ruined condition. he State Commissioners, Col. Boon, Col. Logan, Zion shall see eye to eye .- The Baptist Misnd Mr. Williams, employed to mark out a station or the permanent seat of government of Missouri, isited the Family, were introduced into the chool, and appeared much pleased with its regu-atious and prospects of usefulness. The Indians rere alarmed by a rumor that the Delewares and bawnees were coming to attack them-and were bout to send a messenger with proposals for peace. Still later advices from this mission, inform that he Osages have had a skirmish with the Jaways, nd killed ave men. They lost two men themthus, gross darkness covers the people. Can a reater blessing be bestowed on them than that

our Corresponders, because il who has been referred to, and y sufferings tha who have it in nind in regard of facts, wit d sound judg Il the extent of

who are now have not one them, excep nce of the Do-

ing the Sunday

ette Street.

#### NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER OF THE RECORDER, IN BOSTON-TO HIS PATRONS.

'TIS gone-another year has flown forever, And Time, who steals with silent swiftness on, Has snapt another thread that held us up, From dread Eternity .- I know not why, But there's a sinking sadness in the thought, That ere another year has pass'd away The sod may be my pillow-and the worm The arbiter of all I prize so much .-

A year has flown, but man is still the same-The world presents the same enticing aspect, Of ever varying colors .- To the eye, Untried by sad experience, every path That leads to glory's altar-virtue's shrine-Seems strewn with flow'rs as sweet as fairy throng E'er revell'd round by moonlight .- But the thorns The thorns that chequer life's tempestuous way, Meet not his eager vision .- No -- the tear, That swells the widow'd mother's bursting eye, Depriv'd of all she lov'd by Hoson's hand, He sees not—and the agonizing cry Wrung from the orphan's bosom by the thought Of homeless, friendless-meets not yet his ear. Oh I have seen the tear on misery's cheek, That scalt the eye that bear it, trickle down-And I have heard that cry that rose to Heav'n, And seem'd to call down vengeance on the head Of him that styles himself a Man of Honor-A man !- I meant it not-a demon's soul, Charg'd with the fires of hell, would hardly dare To do a deed so impious .- What, a man! And raise his daring arm, and in an hour To mar that form, that heav'n and earth combin'd Could not reanimate !- It breathes of hell!

And I have seen a wite at dead of night, Watching the dying embers on her hearth, And fancying every blast that swept along Her poor deserted cottage on the moor, A drunken husband's footsteps-and again, When it has died away, and left her heart Eas'd by her disappointment, she has look'd Upon her sleeping babes, and pray'd with tears, They ne'er may know the agony she feels .-And when at last he comes, with tott'ring steps And vile abuse to greet her faithful arms, Oh, I have mark'd her bosom's throbbing swell, As with a resignation worthy heav'n, She smooth'd his pillow, and with tones as sweet As ever mercy falter'd, sooth'd his soul .-And I have seen her on a wintry eve, Seeking her husband mid the gambling throng, And with a pray'r, that would have drawn a saint From Paradise to hear, begg'd him full oft To spare her starving babes the means of life .-

And now, my worthy Patrons, I have sung My lay of miseries .- But ye are spar'd This sad experience-and with every good A kind, indulgent Providence could grant, To make your way of life more blest and sweet, Ye sit content and happy .- But the God Whose never-failing hand still fills your cup, Hath spoken it,-" Remember ye the poor; Then think, while sitting by your cheerful fires, Forgetful of the storm that rages by, [balm— There are, that know not Friendship's healing That have no bosom where to lay their head And pour out all their sorrows-that there are. Whose shivering limbs, defenceless from the storm Claim every tear by charity unwrung .-Then bless, and be ye blessed .- Give-and know. That He who gave, has pow'r to give thee more, And He who bless'd thee once, can bless again. Recorder-Office, Jan. 1, 1823.

### MISCELLANY.

#### For the Boston Recorder. THE HONORS OF COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR,-The various observations latter ly made, in relation to a literary degree, its nature and import, its use and value, and the right of conferring it, have led me to a number of reflections on the subject. The result of these, I bez leave, through the channel of your paper, to present to the consideration of the public, in a train of inquiries and answers, requesting, at the same time, that if it - answers given are not correct, they may be corrected by some one of your readers who is better informed.

Question 1st. Is there any existing law which prohibits the acquisition of a classic or liberal education, such as is obtained in our Colleges and Universities? The answer is obviously in the neg ative. We live in a part and an age of the world too full of light and liberty even to admit the supposition of such a law.

Question 2d. Is there any law in our land which prohibits any young man who has actually acquired such an education, from having the public reputation and formal evidence of it for his per conal use and benefit, to introduce him into business? This question is as readily answered as the other, and obviously in the same way. That rule which should grant to some scholars the public reputation of literary and scientific men, and deny it to others, who have equal claims, would be manifestly unequal, unjust, and oppressive .-No such law exists in our country. Every man has an unalienable right, and in a free country has the privilege of being publicly estimated as he is, whether in relation to his moral character, or his

literary acquirements. Question 3d. Does the degree given on commencement day to the graduate, create him a man of science or make him a scholar in classic literature? Certainly not. It only forms the evidence or customary testimony of his being such. Should Peter Ignoramus, by some strange and unaccountable concurrence of circumstances, obtain the degree of A. B. at Harvard University and at all the other colleges in the Union, this would not make him : classic scholar, nor qualify him for a learned profession, any more than the name physician would elevate the imperic to a just rank with well bred & learned physicians. After all, he would remain

precisely as he was before-Peter Ignoramus still. Question 4th. Does the value of literary degrees given to the graduates, depend upon the College's being chartered by a legislative act of in-corporation? I think not,—and for reasons which will appear obvious, it is presumed, to every one who will candidly and thoroughly examine the subject. Suppose for instance, that the Legisla-ture should charter a certain Academy, and empower the Trustees by their preceptor, to confer the degree of A. B. upon such scholars as should have finished a course of study, for one year there, in grammar, vulgar arithmetic, Cicero, Virgil and the Greek Testament,—and suppose the precep-tor should hold annual commencements, and in due form, according to legislative authority, confer the degree of A. B. upon his scholars. Would all this legality and parade raise that Academy to the proper rank and reputation of a College? or elevate the scholars who leave it, with A. B. at the end of their names, to the literary standing of other graduates? What would be the value and use of a degree at that cortain Academy? Precisely the same as a simple certificate or testimental from the preceptor, that the bearer had finished the denal course of studies in the Academy, pre-paratory for admission into College, and no more. Or suppose for instance, that it were a fact, well ascertained and publicly known, that the charter of Harvard College was riolated ten years ago, and that its operations have continued without any legal power or patronage until the present year, would this fact impair, or multify the ratus of the degree of A. B. conferred on the ten last classes or make it needful that they should receive and ther in legal form? This surely no man of reason

and judgment will pretend.

A charter, however, is important and needful for other purposes; and needful for any number of individuals who raise money among themselves,

or receive it from the hand of others, to be applied for any public use, whether the object be for estab-lishing and maintaining a bridge, a canal, a bank, or a literary institution. The reason of this is of vious. In order that any such number of indivi duals conduct their company concerns regularly and efficiently, they must be incorporated by an act of the Legislature, become a body politic, be known in law, and have power and capacity to

sue and be sued. Question 5th. On what do the value and benefit of a degree at any College depend? Simply upon the name and reputation of the institution the advantages it affords to scholars for improvement in the arts and sciences, or upon the known literary character and celebrity, ability and faithfulness of the instructors. Wm. Dives, Esq. has an annual income of \$100,000; and because he is liberal and enterprising, founds a College at Worcester, Mass. and richly endows it; he furnishes buildings, library, philosophical apparatus, & every thing else needful & useful for the estab-lishment—he employs Instructors, President, Professors and Tutors, as able, worthy and literary as any among the learned, to whom he commits the government of the Institution, and the business of instructing the several classes in a course of classic studies equal to what is taught in the best Colleges in America. His College goes into operation and continues; and because it offers advantages & facilities equal if not superior to any other, it draws to it annually, for a course of years, reputable number of scholars and gains a name.

But Wm. Dives, Esq. because he has a spirit, (perhaps an unjustifiable one,) of ambition and independence mingled with his liberality and enterprise, never applies to the Legislature for a charter for his institution, or for any corporate powers, or any grants: while he controls the whole concern, he sustains the whole expense, paying his instructors annually, keeping in good repair and condition every part of the establishment, from his own personal income, and in his last will and testament, directs his eldest son, whom he makes his sole heir, to do the same. Now what I contend for, is, that the honors of this College are good and valid; nor am I able to see why the degree either of A. B. of A. M. of D. D. or of LL. D., conferred at the College of Wm. Dives, Esq. at Worcester, does not possess all the intrinsic value and virtue and all the relative importance and consequence, as does the degree conferred at the legally chartered College in New Haven, Cambridge, or any where CONSIDERATES. else.

#### THE COLLEGE CONTROVERCY.

For the Boston Recorder.

There is nothing, perhaps, which the friends of literature and religion ought more highly to prize, or more zealously to promote, than our public seminaries of learning. We should avail ourselves of all the means in our power to maintain their dignity and usefulness; for on these, in a great measure, are depending the interests of science and religion. Every thing which may have a tendency to lessen their importance, or tarnish their character, in the public estimation, ought, most religiously, to be avoided by those who feel interested in their welfare; and more especially by those to whom are entrusted their immediate con cerns. That these institutions have been multiplied in our country, of late, to an extent which threatens to impair, rather than promote the general interests of science and religion, is a point upon which a present decision cannot be nade. There is an evil however which has grown out of this multiplication, which, unless prevented, will, most assuredly, in a great measure, de-feat those religious and benevolent designs for which they were instituted? an evil, for the prevention of which, the voice of science and religion should immediately be raised. I have reference to that unhappy, and, shall I say, mercenary rivalship, which has been excited, in consequence of the location of these institutions in the neighbourbood of each other. I have been led to these remarks from a view of the present state of the seminaries at Williamstown and Amherst. One important design in the establishment of the former. and the almost exclusive design in the establishment of the latter, was the promotion and exten-sion of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. But in what way, I would ask, are the respective friends of these institutions employed in bringing about this desirable end? Does it comport with the temper and spirit of such a design to endeavor to excite in the public mind, an association of feelings and interests in favor of one, to the detriment of the other? Are the editors of our periodical publications to be perpetually harrassed with communications calculated to enlist the public sentiment and patronage to-day, on this side, and to-morrow on that side of a question, which ought never to be admitted into a concern so important and sacred? If the real design of these nstitutions be, what they profess to be, the spread of the Gospel, why do we find these contending interests, which, if pursued, will defeat, so far a their influence extends, the object ostensibly desired? After having ascertained the fact that hese rival interests do exist in relation to these in stitutions, will not a conclusion be immediately drawn, in the public mind, that some other of ect, aside from the professed one, is the stimulus o these exertions, which are employed in buildng them up? Every true friend to the cause of Christ will wish for its advancement. If this cause can be advanced by the building up of Williams College, he will rejoice. If this cause car pe promoted at Amherst, he will still rejoice. If this cause can be more effectually promoted by the equal prosperity of both, he will not cease to re-But he can never rejoice in the cultivation of those party feelings which tend to the prostra tion of both, and to the dishonor of religion. a zeal for religion? Is it a desire for the enlarge ment of Zion? Is it for the conversion of the heathen that urges your importunities upon the public patronage and support? Or is it a mere con test for precedency! I hope, and trust, that the latter feeling is not chargeable upon all who have enlisted their services in these respective causes. There are some, no doubt, whose motives are pure; and the influence of such, I flatter myself, has not been exerted in the way, on which I now animadvert. Serious and candid men, those who wish well to the interests of literature and religion, will soon loose their respect for a cause which requires such a contest to support it. You must thus far calculate, eventually, to lose their influence. If they are called upon to decide in fadepend upon it, they will make a decision which shall be unfavorable to both. But where is the necessity of a separate and party decision? agree most cordially with the remarks of the Edi or of the Recorder, Dec. 7, " Neither of the Colleges will go down;" but this assertion of his, is predicated upon what he further adds: "They are both supported by the prayers and the wealth of thousands, whose lives and interests are identified with the same sacred cause, they are designed to support." When I am praying for the pros-perity of Williams College, am I prohibited from offering up a petition in favor of Amherst, lest such a petition should seem to determine me a partisan of the latter? Were a powerful revival of religion to commence in the city of Boston, and another in the city of New-York, would it not be ridical lous in the Christian in the former place, to me nopolize the prayers of God's people, is favor of one, to the exclusion of the other! But, say the friends of both these institutions, "It is the cause of Christ, we are endeavoring to promote." In Christ divided? Let the friends of Williams College make every laudable effort in their power to lege make every laudable effort in their power to maintain and increase that respectability and use-fulness for which it has for a number of years been distinguished. Let the friends of the infant insti-tution at Amherst, cherish their offspring with di-ligence and care, and we hope soon to see it intro-duced into the society of men. Let the friends of both remember, that if they would derive their

#### PROPOSED NEW TRACT.

For the Boston Recorder. The New-England Tract Society wishes to publish the account of the conversion of Mrs. Emerson, late consort of the Rev. Joseph E., of Beverly, Mass., written by herself. No one can read this account without tears of sorrow for the blindness and wickedness of her heart, and tears of joy, when he distinguishes the first ray of a Savour's mercy breaking the darkness of her soul. The account conveys home to the reader, with a most vivid impulse, the great truths of the Gos-pel; and if published by the New-England Tract Society, it will probably be the means of instilling into the minds of min more valuable instruction. than many a volume of doctrinal sermons. It will not be printed it a single edition of 1000 copies, and sold only in one section of country, and read by those only who can give some dollars to purchase a book. 6,000 copies will be printed, and doubtless 6,000 nore, and 6,000 more; and it will be sent through 89 Depositories, into 19 different States; and be triffing sum of two cents will purchase it. It inot a dry discussion which no one will read; but when your eye is fixed up-on it, you cannot tale it off, till you have seen what the Providence of God designed for one so

guilty, so ruined, so los.

The expense of printing this Tract will be about \$100; and the New-Enland Tract Society is now many hundred dollars a debt; and many of its numbers are out of pris, and must be put to press immediately, to meet he numerous & urgent demands of auxiliary socities, and schools, and individuals. For the Nw-England Tract Society to do all this, and prit new Tracts, is, with its

present means, impossible.

Is there not some me who will give \$100 to print this Tract? Let the reader spread his vision over the extent of our country, embracing nine millions of immoral souls; and then extend it down thro' the generations to come, (for \$100 will keep the Tract in print from age to age,) and let him estimate the cosequences!! And let him reflect that \$100 will pake him the agent of all this good. Let him thuk of the happiness he will enjoy at the day of jurgment, when he shall see many souls, thro' the nedum of this Tract, at the right hand of Christ, -and let him extend his view into eternity, as far as theimagination can reach

Is there not a benevolat individual in some of our towns, who will raisethis sum, or at least a part of it, by subscriptin? Is there not some one who will become a ife-member, by giving \$20 towards printing this ract?

The Treasurer of the Sciety is Amos Blanchard, Esq., Andever.

THE BAG OF METARD SEED. During Mr. Truair's cent tour to advance the objects of the New Yes Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamer a poor woman in Ver-mont sent him, as the besthing she could do, a little Bag of Mustard See which he brought to New York and presented the Society. This donation was purchased one Society by some of the members of the Board or three dollars, to present to the Missionaries abut to sail for Palestine, as a pledge of their christin regard and prayers for their happiness and secess. The next day the circumstance was merioned to a few friends, and several dollars more we added to the value of their donation. On Suray evening, after sermon, Mr. Truair mentione several facts relating to the interest which lople in the country, where he had been travelng, had taken in the Sailor's cause, and conclued with this anecdote. Twelve dollars were left in he plates at the doors, by those who felt a desire I have a remembrance in the prayers of the Mismaries, and to aid the Mariners' Church. On Tuesday, at the Union Prayer Meeting, this indent was again related, and a further interest of ine dollars was taken in this present. The amost now received for the poor woman's "two ms," is about thirty-two dollars; "surely she ofer penury hath cast in more than they all." It Mustard Seed has been divided into three parts ne of which was presented to the Minister of the ted to the Missionaries be sown in Palestineanother part is to be sento them at some future day, and the other paswill remain here to be cultivated. This "ineed is the least of all seeds: but when it is fown, it is the greatest among herbs, and become a tree that birds of the air come and lodge in a branches thereof."

[NT. Seaman's Magazine.

A Captain who word not sail on Sunday.

A pious Captain dered to know whether it was proper to sail on Siday or not; on which I thought proper to relate circumstance that happened to a captain who would never sail on a Sun-day; and after some the the mate acquainted the owners of the vesse with it, and told them it would be the means of one many voyages. Im-mediately the owners an for the Captain, and told him if he would pt sail on a Sunday, he should leave the vessel His reply was, then he had his choice, either terree God or man. He immediately gave her a to the mate, and became a Pilot in the rive; but after a few months. his owners sent for him and told him to take the vessel again, and sail a te thought proper.

A SAILOR.

A good example if the King himself.

When the king of Erland was about to visit Scotland, a special meenger was sent to order arrangements at the pace in Edinburg, for his reception. The messager arrived the second time to inspect the wors, late on Saturday evening. Early on Sabbatt morning he found some parts of the works were wrong, and must be taken down and rebuilt; and the King was expected on Monday or Tuestay. He sent for the workmen and directed them to go to work, urging the necessity of the ase. They all refused, as it would be a violation of the Sabbath. Double and trails ble, and treble wages were offered in vain. He appealed to their loyaly They were ever ready to obey the lawful commands of their sovereign; but here they had the command of ONE, to whose power even the Kingmat bow. They proposed to commence labor immediately after midnight and work night and day till the alterations were completed. This propeal was accepted, and they were permitted to sallow the Sabbath-day. It is said the circumsante reached the ears of the king. We wish it might reach his heart; and that he might no more rile journeys or attend military reviews on the Lou's day.—Mirror.

Clarical Longerty.—We are requested by a correspondent to naice the longevity of ministers in this vicinity, and we give the following statement, corrected from an account in the Salem Gazette. In 1773 there were 58 settled ministers in Easex county, four of whom are now living, pastors of the same chriches over which they were at that time. These pur are, JOSEPH DANA, D. D. of largich, Bay Market Current and D. D. of Iproich, Rev. MANASSER CUTLER, L. L. D. of of Iprucich, Rev. Manaser Cutler, L. L. D. of Hamilton, Benjama Wadsworth, D.D. of Danvers, and Rev. Daliel Fuller, of Gloucester.—
The present number of cettled ministers belonging to the county is 67—an increase of only nine in forty nine years. In the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, not one new remains of that goodly number of venerable min, that were then stationed on the walls of the spritual Jerusalem. In Middlesex, the venerable Herry Cummings, D. D., still remains settled milister at Rillerica. In Worker. remains settled mijister at Billerica. In Worcester county, the Rev. John Summan, D. D. still remains settled at Shrewbury, and the Rev. John Curning, D. D. at Ashburnham. In the whole State of Maine, not one minister remains who was then settled. The Rev. Samuel Eaton, who was the last, died a few months since. Of nearly

support from the "prayers and the wealth of thousands," they must lay aside their dissentions, and act like brethren in one common cause—the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. CECIL. ministers of the same churches of which they were the pastors at that time. In view of these facts are we not ready to exclaim—"Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" May those venerable fathers in the ministry, who have now remained for half a century, be duly appreciated for their "works of faith and labors of love;" and having been instrumental in turning many to righteousness, "may they shine as stars forever and ever."—Centinel.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Cumnington, the 9th Dec. of con-sumption, Mrs. Deborah, wife of Ebenezer Snell, Esq. aged 42 years. She sought, and we trust obed an interest in the blessed Redeemer, and made a profession of religion in her youth, an exemplary life, and gave abundant evidence that her hope was not that of the hypocrite. To her, death was no terror; through her long and distressing sickness, she manifested an unshaken confidence in the Lord Jesus. She has left a hushand and five children to lament her loss.

In Leverett, Mass. on the 14th inst. Rev. Jo seph Sawyer, A. M. Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that town, aged 30. Ha-ving united a people, whose divisions, for several years, had almost deprived them of religious privieges, he was ordained on the 30th October, &, after the short service of six weeks, was called to receive his reward. A sermon was preached at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Moore, President of Amherst College.

The following is the inscription on the femb stone of the late President of the American Bible Society, at the city of Burlington, in the state of New Jersey. It is simple, comprehensive & appropriate.

HERE Lie the remains of the HONOURABLE ELIAS BOUDINOT, I.L. D.

On the 2d day of May, A. D. 1746. He died On the 24th day of October, A. D. 1821. HIS LIFE Was an exhibition of fervent piety, Of useful talent, And of extensive benevolence. HIS DEATH Was the triumph of Chritian Faith; The consummation of Hope; The dawn, and the pledge

Of endless felicity. "To those who knew him not, no word can paint; And those who knew him, know all words are

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright. for the end of that man is PEACE."

Result of a life of piety and good offices. An aged citizen, whilst recently on his bed o death, surrounded by his wife and children, (dis-

tressed with the idea of seperation, and at the moment when the lamp of life was about to be extinguished,) raised his voice with calmness, and said Be comforted, and comfort one another-I am at rest with my Redeemer,"-and expired.

### CARDS.

Norton, Oct. 1, 1822. Mr. WILLIS,—Through your paper, I desire to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-one dollars, some time since, from several Ladies in my parish to constitute me a life member of the Bristol County Auxiliary Bible Society. This additional intance of respect for their pastor, and such a desire to unite with others in spreading the oracles of truth, deserve the most grateful acknowledge ments. With a view to encourage others to con-tribute something toward the universal spread of the Bible, I give publicity to this instance of Chris-PITT CLARKE.

The Treasurer of the Bristol Co. Aux. Bible So. ciety, acknowledges the receipt of \$21 from Rev. Mr. Clarke; and also of \$20 from Ladies in Mansfield, constituting Rev. Richard Briggs, their pastor, a life member of said Society.

ALVAN COBB, Treasurer.

Rev. E. L. BASCOM takes this method of rendering his very grateful acknowledgements to to the Ladies of his parish, for the valuable pretent he received from them on "Christmas eve. The generosity and good feeling with which they have procured for him an elegant, superfine, black broadcloth Cloak, two stock cravats, a pai of best English silk gloves, &c. demand his gratitude, which he hopes will be offered them in his increased fidelity in the promotion of their best interest.

Gratitude is due to our kind benefactors. This ratitude the subscriber hereby expresses to the Ladies of his Society, for having presented him thirty four dollars to purchase for him a handsome Cloak. That for their kindness to him, in this and other instances, they may receive greater blessings than earth can afford, is the daily prayer of their affectionate minister. Harvard, Dec. 9, 1822. GEORGE FISHER.

T. H. MILLER,

Printer & Bookseller-Congress-St. Portsmouth, NH R Eceives Subscriptions for the Missionary Her-ald, published mouthly—the Guardian and Sabbath School Repository, published monthly— Boston Recorder, published weekly—the new edi-tion of Scott's Family Bible, now printing in Bos-

on-and other valuable works. He has for sale—all the publications of the New England Tract Society-the Christian Almanac, whosesale and retail-a good variety of Religious Books, and a complete assortment of School Books and Stationary, Bibles, Testaments, Children's Books, &c. Sabbath Schools, Libraries, &c. suppli-

ed on good terms.

Book and Job printing well executed.—In press and will be published in January, 1823, an Arithmetical Catechism—second Edition—prise 20 cts. 2 dollars per doz.—Just published, Questions on the principles of good reading, in the English Reader, 6 1-4 cts.; 63 cts. dez.

Dec. 23.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, for August, 1822, just received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS. CONTENTS

Religious Communications-Presbyter's Appea on some prevailing Iniquities, continued from page 402-Family Sermons, No. CLXIV. on Job XIV. 1. On the causes of want of success in the Ministry (continued from p. 333)-Hints to religious Stu dents at College.

Miscellaneous. - Remarks during a Journey tho

Miscellaneous.— Remarks during a Journey tho'
North America, continued from page 418—On purchasing Ecclesiastical Preferents—Remarks on an exceptionable Picture—On the laws against the profanation of the Sabbath.

Review of New Publications.—Holdane's Evidence and Authority of Revelation—Pearson's Life of William Hey, Esq. of Leeds.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence—Great Britain—New Works—Extension of Popular Literature—proposed uniform edition of Ancient His-

Britain—New Works—Extension of Popular Literature—proposed uniform edition of Ancient Histories—Royal Academy of Music—United States—State of Literature—List of New Publications.

Religious Intelligence—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—Annual Report—Society for promoting Christian Knowledge—Society for building and enlarging Churches.

View of Public Affairs—Foreign, France, Trial of Berton, State of Parties, Debate on Slave Trade—Spain—Turkey & Greece—Domestic: Prorogation of Parliament, HisMajesty's Speech, Remarks on the business of the Session, Death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Reflectons on the frequency of the crime of Suicide, King's Visit to Scotland, R. P. & C. W. allow 50 cents for good names, to persons disposed to solicit subscribers. Dec. 21.

The Christian World Ummasked.
CHARLES EWER, No. 61, Cornhill, has just published, price 87 1-2 cents, bound, with likeness of the Author, The Christian World Unimasked, by the Rev. John Benninge, A. M. V. masked, by the Nev. John Berridge, A. M. V. car of Everion, Eng. To which is prefixed in Life of the Author, Corrected by the Rev. Ann. Morse, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket.

Recommendation.

Pelham, N. H., Sept. 26, 1800

Dear Sir, -1 am much gratified to learn that ye Dear Sir,—I am much gratured to learn that ye are about to publish an improved edition of the Christian World unmasked, by Rev. John Benidge. I have heretofore been much interested in the persal of this work.—I think it one of the best work of the kind to give a thorough and accurate knowledge of the human heart, & assist Christian profes edge of the human themselves & coming to a coclusion whether they have passed from death to life. It ought to have a very extensive circulation

Yours, &c. John H. Churke.

Also, just published and for sale as above "The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, selected from the papers of the late Arther Austin," with an telegant Engraved Title Page.—Price \$1 is

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GREAT BARGAING UP THE YEAR.

BY WAY OF WINDING UP THE YEAR.

GRIDLEY & BLAKE will sell the remainder of their fall stock at from 5 to 10 per cent less than their former low prices-Consisting of Grecian Card Tables, Common, do.; Dining and Pembroke, do.; Grecian Couches, Sofas, Sids Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Ward Robes, Red. Boards, Bureaus, Secretaines, and Rober, Red-steads of all kinds, Fancy and Bamboo Chain, Rocking, do. ; Brass Fire Sets, Looking Glass, Portable Desks, Rose Blankets, Willard's bet Time Pieces, Book Shelves, Fancy Bellowand Brushes, &c.

Also, 3000 lb. Live Geese Russia Geese, half Down & Common Feathers, 20 Feather Beds and the most extensive assortment of Rich and Conmon Mahogany that is to be met with in theory, Ware House, No. 23, Cornhill. 4w Dec. 14.

AUCTION PRICES FOR sale, at auction prices, the stock of 6, London Clothes and Hat Warehouse, No. 31, Broad-street, (up stairs,) consisting of the later London editions, viz:—Brooks' Gazetteer, & Buchan's Domestic Medicine, improved to 1821, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, improved to [21, \$1—Blair's Lectures 3 v 8 vo, \$3,17—Bunet; Own time, 4 v \$9—Clark's folio Bible, plate, \$1—Priestley's Bible, 2v. 4to, plates, \$5—Cicev's Epistley's Bible, 2v. 4to, plates, \$5—Cicev's Epistles, 3 v. \$4—Salust, \$1,50—Gibbon's Rome, 12v. 8 vo, \$12—Goldsmith's Greece, 2 v. 8 vo, \$12—do. Rome 2 v. \$2,17—Hume and Smollet's Event 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 13 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 14 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 15 v. 8 vo. \$17.33—Johnson's Dictions of the standard 1 gland, 13 v. 8ve, \$17,33—Johnson's Dictimary, 2 v. 4to. \$12,50—Faley's Works, 4 v. 8ve, \$11,67-Rollin's Ancient History, 8 v. 8ve, 8

erison's Works, 12 v. 8vo, \$13,33. Also-Elegant London and real West of Eng. land Cloths and Kerseymeres, black, blue, anh & fashionable colours-French and German Clous, fashionable colours-8-4 Coatings, for Ladie' Cloaks, Children's Clothes, and Gentleme's Morning Coats and Gowns-60 Dress Coats-40 Surtouts and Frock Coats-60 Top Coats, with capes—200 pair Cloth and Keyseymere Past-loons—300 Waistcoats, Silk, Valencia and Keyseymere—water-proof Camblet Coats and Closh, 14 to \$17—Scotch Plaid Cloaks, \$9—waterpast Camblets—Scotch Plaids—English Silk Vestage stout Linens—Inch Measures—Patent Thred-Hats \$3,50 to \$7—elegant Tool Chest-2 can blue Italian Sewing Silk, &c. Detember 21.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE President and Directors of the Mr. CHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, in Bostos, nform the public, that their capital stock is Thu Hundred Thousand Dollars, is all paid in, and isvested according to law-that they continue to make Insurance against Fire, as expressed in the policies, for sums not exceeding therey thousand dollars on a risk.

Proposals for Insurance may be made verbally, or in writing. No particular form is necessary ! be observed, but the applicant should give such description of the premises to be insured, and sed information, as may be necessary to enable the

Company to make a just computation of the risk.

The circumstances that most generally afect the risk are the size and height of the building; the number of fires kept therein; the materials the materials of which the roof is composed; his occupied; whether connected with other buildings or separate; what other buildings are in the vicinity, so near as to increase the risk, and what the facility with which engines, ladders and water may be obtained, in case of fire.

Some of these facts may be best communicated by a plan, which may be easily sketched from nemory, by any person acquainted with the presrelative size, situation & connexion of the buildings Where Insurance is wanted on several building

it is necessary to state how much is wanted on each The Company insure any sum on a building, property, not exceeding the full value of the destructible interest at hazard. They prefer, here ever, to insure something less than the full ralls.
Insurances may be made on any kind of property, for account of the owner, and the policy as signed to any other person, as collateral security with the Company's consent, or the loss may be made payable to any other person, when the pair

Contingent interests may be insured, being described as such: as property mortgaged, of as which advances have been made, or responsibilities. ties incurred.—Furniture and Household Goods as well as buildings and Merchandize, may be in-sured. The premium is paid in cash on receipt of the policy. The loss is paid in cash, in thirty top

The proof required is such as shall be reasonable according to the nature and circumstances of the case; and if the parties cannot agree as to the is reasonable proof, it is to be submitted to rise the case, or determined by level to the parties in the parties. ence, or determined by law, as the person invest

shall prefer.

In Fire Insurance the Company pay all loss, pohowever small, and they pay the whole loss, povided it do not exceed the sum insured, whele

The expense of Insurance on the rafest class of brick buildings in Boston, is 25 cents to insurance on the rafest class of \$100 for a year, or \$2,50 per annum to insure 1000. On the safest class of wooden buildings, such Dwelling Houses standing alone, occupied by any other family and not liable to be burned by any other buildings, the preprint is half account and against the preprint is half account and against the preprint in half account and against the preprint in half account and against the preprint in half account against the preprint in half account against the preprint in half account against the preprint and account against the preprint against the preprint and account against the preprint against the pr building, the premium is half per cent, per amount on the class of brick buildings above mention

it requires the premiums of Four hundred with pay a loss. On the class of wooden buildings requires the requires the premiums of Two hundred wark in this is on the supposition that there will be so that tial losses during the time; but a consideral portion of the premiums will be required to pl

partial losses.

It appears evident therefore that the premission of the premission

of the hazard.

The conditions on which this Company in the conditions on which this Company are believed to be as favorable and convenient are believed to be as favorable and consisted. the assured, as they can be made, consisted with a due regard to the interests and security

the Institution.

The company continue to make Insurance
Marine Risks as heretofore, for sums not exceeded
Thirty thousand dollars on a risk.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Office of the Company, No. 741-2 state of the Company, No. 741-2 state of the Company on the street, corner of State-street and Exchange for Letters directed to the Company containing possals for insurance, will receive immediate after those of the Company containing possals for insurance, will receive immediate after those of the Company containing possals for insurance, will receive immediate after those of the Company containing possals for insurance, will receive immediate after those of the Company containing possals for insurance, will receive immediate after those of the Company containing possals for insurance, will receive immediate after those of the Company containing possals for insurance of the Company containing possals

TRIAL